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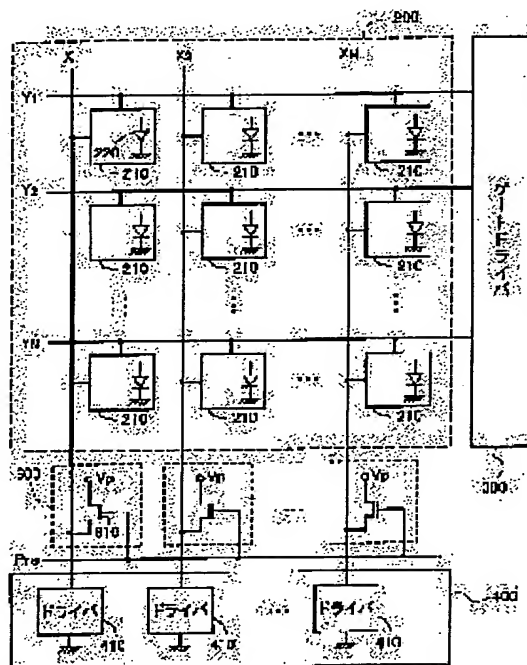
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(54) DRIVING OF DATA LINE USED TO CONTROL UNIT CIRCUIT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce driving time of a data line connected to a unit circuit.

SOLUTION: A display matrix section 200 has pixel circuits 210 which are arranged in a matrix manner, a plurality of gate lines Y1 and Y2, etc., extended along a row direction and a plurality of data lines X1, X2, etc., extended in a column direction. Scanning lines are connected to a gate driver 300 and data lines are connected to a data line driver 400. A precharge circuit 600 and an added current circuit are provided for each data line as a means to accelerate charging or discharging of the data line. For each data line, the acceleration of charging or discharging is conducted by precharges and added current prior to the completion of the setting of light emitting gradation in the circuit 210.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The unit circuit matrix by which two or more unit circuits which are the electro-optic devices driven by the active-matrix driving method, and include the circuit for adjusting the gradation of luminescence of a light emitting device and said light emitting device, respectively were arranged in the shape of a matrix, Two or more scanning lines connected to the unit circuit group arranged along with the line writing direction of said unit circuit matrix, respectively, Two or more data lines connected to the unit circuit group arranged along the direction of a train of said unit circuit matrix, respectively, The scanning-line drive circuit for connecting with said two or more scanning lines, and choosing one line of said unit circuit matrix, The data signal generation circuit which the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of said light emitting device is generated, and can be outputted on [of said two or more data lines] at least one data line, An electro-optic device equipped with the charge-and-discharge acceleration section which can accelerate charge or discharge of said data line in case said data signal is supplied to at least one unit circuit which exists in the line chosen by said scanning-line drive circuit through said data line.

[Claim 2] It is the electro-optic device with which it is an electro-optic device according to claim 1, and accommodation of said luminescence gradation by said unit circuit is performed according to the current value of said data signal.

[Claim 3] It is an electro-optic device according to claim 1 or 2. Said light emitting device It is the component of the current drive mold from which the gradation of luminescence changes according to the flowing current value. Said unit circuit By connecting with the control electrode of the drive transistor prepared in the path of a current of flowing to said light emitting device, and said drive transistor, and holding the amount of charges according to the operating state of said drive transistor The electro-optic device to which it has a maintenance capacitor for setting up the current value which flows to said light emitting device, and the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor is adjusted by said data signal.

[Claim 4] It is an electro-optic device according to claim 3. Said unit circuit Furthermore, the 1st switching transistor used in case it connects with said data line and said maintenance capacitor and said data signal adjusts the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor. It has the 2nd switching transistor connected at the drive transistor, and said said light emitting device and serial. Each scanning line The said 1st, 1st [which were connected to each of the 2nd switching transistor], and 2nd sub scanning line is included. Said scanning-line drive circuit (i) In the 1st actuation which sets said 1st switching transistor as an ON state, and adjusts the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor in the 1st predetermined period, and the 2nd period after the 1st period of (ii) above The electro-optic device which sets said 2nd switching transistor as an ON state while setting said 1st switching transistor as an OFF state, and performs 2nd actuation made to emit light to said light emitting device.

[Claim 5] It is an electro-optic device including the precharge circuit where are an electro-optic device according to claim 1 to 4, and it is possible for said charge-and-discharge acceleration section to precharge said two or more data lines.

[Claim 6] Said precharge circuit is an electro-optic device which are periods other than said 2nd period, and performs said precharge in the specific precharge period before said 1st period is completed including the precharge circuit where it is possible to be an electro-optic device according to claim 4, and for said charge-and-discharge acceleration section to precharge said two or more data lines.

[Claim 7] Said precharge period is an electro-optic device set up before being an electro-optic device according to claim 6 and starting said 1st period.

[Claim 8] It is the electro-optic device set as the period when it is an electro-optic device according to claim 6 at, and said precharge period contains a part of early stages of said 1st period.

[Claim 9] When it is an electro-optic device according to claim 5 to 8 and said precharge circuit precharges said data line, it is the electro-optic device which makes said data line the electrical potential difference equivalent to a low tonal range below the median of luminescence gradation.

[Claim 10] When it is an electro-optic device according to claim 9 and said precharge circuit precharges said data line, it is the electro-optic device which makes said data line the electrical potential difference equivalent to the gradation near the lowest luminescence gradation that is not zero.

[Claim 11] It is the electro-optic device which it is an electro-optic device according to claim 5 to 10, and each unit circuit is prepared for two or more color components of every, respectively, and can be charged or discharged by

said precharge circuit in said data line with different potential for every color component.

[Claim 12] Said charge-and-discharge acceleration section is an electro-optic device including the addition current circuit which adds the current value for accelerating charge or discharge of said data line to the current value of the data signal are an electro-optic device according to claim 1 to 4, and corresponding to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device.

[Claim 13] Addition of said current value is an electro-optic device performed in early stages of the period when the data signal are an electro-optic device according to claim 12, and corresponding to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device is generated.

[Claim 14] It is an electro-optic device containing the transistor which is an electro-optic device according to claim 12 or 13 and by which said addition current circuit was connected to said data signal generation circuit and juxtaposition to each data line.

[Claim 15] The unit circuit matrix by which two or more unit circuits which include the circuit for adjusting the gradation of luminescence of a light emitting device and said light emitting device, respectively were arranged in the shape of a matrix, Two or more data lines for supplying the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of each light emitting device to each unit circuit, The drive approach of the electro-optic device which is the drive approach of the electro-optic device of a ***** active-matrix drive mold, and is characterized by accelerating charge or discharge of said data line in case said data signal is supplied to at least one unit circuit through said data line.

[Claim 16] Accommodation of the luminescence gradation of said light emitting device are an approach according to claim 15 and according to said unit circuit is an approach performed according to said data signal supplied as a current.

[Claim 17] Acceleration of said charge or discharge is an approach performed by precharging [in / are an approach according to claim 15 or 16, and / a predetermined precharge period] said data line.

[Claim 18] Are an approach according to claim 17 and it sets at the 1st (i) predetermined period. In the process in which said unit circuit by said data signal is set up, and the 2nd period after the 1st period of (ii) above It is the approach which it has the process in which said light emitting device emits light according to the established state of said unit circuit, and said precharge periods are periods other than said 2nd period, and is set up before said 1st period is completed.

[Claim 19] Said precharge period is an approach set up before being an approach according to claim 18 and starting said 1st period.

[Claim 20] It is the approach set as the period when it is an approach according to claim 18 at, and said precharge period contains a part of early stages of said 1st period.

[Claim 21] It is the approach performed so that it may be an approach according to claim 17 to 20 and said precharge may charge or discharge said data line to the electrical-potential-difference value equivalent to a low tonal range below the median of luminescence gradation.

[Claim 22] It is the approach performed so that it may be an approach according to claim 21 and said precharge may charge or discharge said data line to the electrical-potential-difference value equivalent to the gradation near the lowest luminescence gradation that is not zero.

[Claim 23] It is the approach performed by being an approach according to claim 17 to 22, and preparing each unit circuit for two or more color components of every, respectively so that said precharge may charge or discharge said data line with different potential for every color component.

[Claim 24] Acceleration of said charge or discharge is an approach performed by adding the current value for acceleration of said charge or discharge to the current value of the data signal are an approach according to claim 15 or 16, and corresponding to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device.

[Claim 25] Addition of said current value is an approach performed in early stages of the period when the data signal are an approach according to claim 24 and corresponding to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device is generated.

[Claim 26] An electronic instrument equipped with two or more current driver elements by which actuation is controlled according to the current value of the flowing current, the data line for supplying the data signal which specifies the operating state of said current driver element to each current driver element, the data signal generation circuit for outputting said data signal to said data line, and the charge-and-discharge acceleration section for accelerating charge or discharge of said data line, in case said data signal is supplied to said current driver element through said data line.

[Claim 27] It is an electronic instrument including the precharge circuit where are an electronic instrument according to claim 26, and it is possible for said charge-and-discharge acceleration section to precharge said two or more data lines.

[Claim 28] It is an electronic instrument including the addition current circuit which adds a current value to be an electronic instrument according to claim 26, and for said charge-and-discharge acceleration section accelerate charge or discharge of said data line to the current value of said data signal suitable for the operating state of said current driver element.

[Claim 29] It is an electro-optic device containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit. Electro-optic device characterized by having an acceleration means to accelerate change of said current accompanying change of said input signal.

[Claim 30] Said acceleration means is an electro-optic device according to claim 29 characterized by being the

precharge circuit which sets the potential of said data line as predetermined potential.

[Claim 31] Said acceleration means is an electro-optic device according to claim 29 characterized by being an addition current circuit used as some current paths of a current of flowing to said data line.

[Claim 32] An electro-optic device given in claim 29 thru/or any of 31 they are. [which is characterized by having the decision circuit which judges the necessity of use of said acceleration means based on the variation of said current accompanying change of said input signal]

[Claim 33] The drive approach of the electro-optic device characterized by to perform actuation of being the drive approach of the electro-optic device containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and changing the current value of said current from the 1st current value to the 2nd current value with change of said input signal, through two or more periods when the time-amount rate of change of a current value differs.

[Claim 34] Actuation of making it changing from said 1st current value to the 2nd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 33 characterized by being carried out via the 3rd current value set up by the precharge circuit which sets said data line as a predetermined electrical potential difference.

[Claim 35] Actuation of making it changing from said 1st current value to the 2nd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 33 characterized by being carried out via the 3rd current value set up by the addition current circuit used as some current paths of a current of flowing to said data line.

[Claim 36] Said 3rd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 35 characterized by being set up based on the current value which flows said the 2nd current value and said addition current circuit.

[Claim 37] Said 3rd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 35 characterized by being set up based on the current value which flows said the 1st current value and said addition current circuit.

[Claim 38] Said 2nd current value is the drive approach of an electro-optic device given in claim 33 thru/or any of 37 they are. [which is characterized by being smaller than said 1st current value]

[Claim 39] Said 3rd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 37 characterized by being a current value between said 1st current value and said 2nd current value.

[Claim 40] The absolute value of the time amount rate of change of the current value from said 1st current value to said 3rd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 39 characterized by being larger than the absolute value of the time amount rate of change of the current value from said 3rd current value to said 2nd current value.

[Claim 41] The absolute value of the difference of said 1st current value and said 3rd current value is the drive approach of the electro-optic device according to claim 40 characterized by being larger than the absolute value of the difference of said 3rd current value and said 2nd current value.

[Claim 42] Said the 1st current value and said 2nd current value are the drive approach of an electro-optic device given in claim 33 thru/or any of 41 they are. [which is characterized by being a current value corresponding to said input signal]

[Claim 43] Based on the difference of said 1st current value and said 2nd current value, actuation of changing said 1st current value to the 2nd current value When it judges and is judged with there being need by the judgment concerned, whether it is necessary to carry out through two or more periods when the time amount rate of change of said current value differs The drive approach of an electro-optic device given in claim 33 thru/or any of 42 they are. [which is characterized by changing said 1st current value to said 2nd current value through said two or more periods]

[Claim 44] The electro-optic device characterized by driving by the drive approach of an electro-optic device given in any [said claim 33 thru/or] of 43 they are.

[Claim 45] The electro-optic device which is an electro-optic device containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and is characterized by having the resetting means which resets the charge of said data line in case said current is changed corresponding to change of said input signal.

[Claim 46] It is the electro-optic device according to claim 45 which is equipped with an electrical-potential-difference maintenance means to hold the electrical potential difference according to said current, and is characterized by said resetting means resetting the charge of said data line and said electrical-potential-difference maintenance means.

[Claim 47] Said resetting means is an electro-optic device according to claim 45 or 46 characterized by performing said reset before changing said current.

[Claim 48] The electronic instrument characterized by having an acceleration means to be an electronic instrument containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the current driver element, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and to accelerate change of said current accompanying change of said input signal.

[Claim 49] Said acceleration means is an electronic instrument according to claim 48 characterized by being the precharge circuit which sets the potential of said data line as predetermined potential.

[Claim 50] Said acceleration means is an electronic instrument according to claim 48 characterized by being an addition current circuit used as some current paths of a current of flowing to said data line.

[Claim 51] An electronic instrument given in claim 48 thru/or any of 50 they are. [which is characterized by having the decision circuit which judges the necessity of use of said acceleration means based on the variation of said current accompanying change of said input signal]

[Claim 52] Electronic equipment characterized by using an electro-optic device given in any [claim 29 thru/or 32 and claim 44 thru/or] of 47 they are as a display.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the drive technique of the data line used for control of unit circuits, such as a pixel circuit of an indicating equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the electro-optic device using an organic EL device (Organic ElectroLuminescent element) is developed. Since an organic EL device is a spontaneous light corpuscle child and the back light is unnecessary, it is expected that a low power, a high angle of visibility, and the display of a high contrast ratio can be attained. In addition, in this specification, the "electro-optic device" means the equipment which changes an electrical signal into light. The most ordinary gestalt of an electro-optic device is equipment which changes the electrical signal showing an image into the light showing an image, and is suitable especially as a display.

[0003] Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the general configuration of the indicating equipment which used the organic EL device. This indicating equipment has the display matrix section 120, the gate driver 130, and the data-line driver 140. The display matrix section 120 has two or more pixel circuits 110 arranged in the shape of a matrix, and the organic EL device 114 is formed in each pixel circuit 110, respectively. Two or more data lines X1 extended along the direction of a train, X2 —, and two or more gate lines Y1 and Y2 — which are extended along with a line writing direction are connected to the matrix of the pixel circuit 110, respectively.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In constituting a large-sized display panel from a configuration like drawing 1, the electrostatic capacity Cd of each data line becomes quite large. If the electrostatic capacity Cd of the data line becomes large, the drive of the data line will take great time amount. Therefore, there was a problem that a sufficiently high-speed drive could not be carried out to constituting a large-sized display panel conventionally using an organic EL device.

[0005] In addition, the above-mentioned problem was a problem not only common to the display which used the organic EL device but the displays and electro-optic devices using a current drive mold light emitting device other than an organic EL device. Moreover, it was a problem not only common to a light emitting device but the electronic instrument using the current driver element generally driven with a current.

[0006] This invention is made in order to solve the conventional technical problem mentioned above, and it aims at offering the technique which can shorten the drive time amount of the data line connected to the unit circuit.

[0007]

[The means for solving a technical problem, and its operation and effectiveness] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the 1st electro-optic device by this invention The unit circuit matrix by which two or more unit circuits which are the electro-optic devices driven by the active-matrix driving method, and include the circuit for adjusting the gradation of luminescence of a light emitting device and said light emitting device, respectively were arranged in the shape of a matrix, Two or more scanning lines connected to the unit circuit group arranged along with the line writing direction of said unit circuit matrix, respectively, Two or more data lines connected to the unit circuit group arranged along the direction of a train of said unit circuit matrix, respectively, The scanning-line drive circuit for connecting with said two or more scanning lines, and choosing one line of said unit circuit matrix, The data signal generation circuit which the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of said light emitting device is generated, and can be outputted on [of said two or more data lines] at least one data line, In case said data signal is supplied to at least one unit circuit which exists in the line chosen by said scanning-line drive circuit through said data line, it has the charge-and-discharge acceleration section which can accelerate charge or discharge of said data line.

[0008] In this electro-optic device, since the charge-and-discharge acceleration section accelerates charge or discharge of the data line, the time amount which charge or discharge takes compared with the case where charge or discharge of the data line is performed, only with a data signal can be shortened. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the drive time amount of the data line connected to the unit circuit.

[0009] In addition, as for accommodation of said luminescence gradation by said unit circuit, it is desirable that it is what is performed according to the current value of said data signal. In this case, when the current value of a data signal is small, charge or discharge of the data line may take great time amount. Therefore, when especially the current value of a data signal is small, the compaction effectiveness of the drive time amount of the data line by the

charge-and-discharge acceleration section is remarkable.

[0010] Moreover, though said light emitting device is a component of the current drive mold from which the gradation of luminescence changes according to the flowing current value, it is good. Moreover, it connects with the control electrode of the drive transistor prepared in the path of a current of flowing to said light emitting device, and said drive transistor, and said unit circuit may have the maintenance capacitor for setting up the current value which flows to said light emitting device by holding the amount of charges according to the operating state of said drive transistor. At this time, the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor may be made to be adjusted by said data signal. It is necessary to set the amount of stored charge of a maintenance capacitor as the suitable value according to luminescence gradation with this configuration. If charge or discharge of the data line is accelerated by the charge-and-discharge acceleration section at this time, the suitable amount of stored charge can be attained comparatively in a short time, and it is possible to carry out time amount compaction of the drive of the data line.

[0011] Further, it connects with said data line and said maintenance capacitor, and said unit circuit may have the 1st switching transistor used in case said data signal adjusts the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor, and the 2nd switching transistor connected at the drive transistor, and said said light emitting device and serial. Moreover, each scanning line may contain the said 1st, 1st [which were connected to each of the 2nd switching transistor], and 2nd sub scanning line. At this time, said scanning-line drive circuit is set at the 1st (i) predetermined period. In the 1st actuation which sets said 1st switching transistor as an ON state, and adjusts the amount of stored charge of said maintenance capacitor, and the 2nd period after the 1st period of (ii) above It is good also as what performs 2nd actuation which sets said 2nd switching transistor as an ON state while setting said 1st switching transistor as an OFF state, and is made to emit light to said light emitting device.

[0012] Said charge-and-discharge acceleration section is good also as a thing including the precharge circuit which can precharge said two or more data lines. According to this configuration, charge or discharge of the data line can be promoted easily.

[0013] In addition, said precharge circuit is good also as what is periods other than said 2nd period, and performs said precharge in the specific precharge period before said 1st period is completed. Since according to this configuration precharge is performed before are recording of the charge to a maintenance capacitor is completed, precharge can prevent that become a cause and the amount of stored charge of a maintenance capacitor shifts from a desired value.

[0014] As for said precharge period, it is desirable to be set up before starting said 1st period. It is possible to suppress smaller the effect which precharge has on the amount of stored charge of a maintenance capacitor with this configuration.

[0015] Or said precharge period may be made to be set as the period containing a part of early stages of said 1st period. According to this configuration, when the electrostatic capacity of a maintenance capacitor cannot be disregarded compared with the electrostatic capacity of the data line, the time amount which are recording of the charge to a maintenance capacitor takes can be shortened.

[0016] As for said precharge circuit, it is desirable by precharging said data line to make said data line into the electrical potential difference equivalent to a low tonal range below the median of luminescence gradation. According to this configuration, luminescence gradation is low, and also when the charge or discharge of the data line by the data signal takes time amount, that time amount can be shortened.

[0017] In addition, as for said precharge circuit, it is desirable by precharging said data line to make said data line into the electrical potential difference equivalent to the gradation near the lowest luminescence gradation that is not zero. According to this configuration, the compaction effectiveness of charge/charging time value of the data line is the most remarkable.

[0018] When each unit circuit is prepared for two or more color components of every, respectively, as for said precharge circuit, it is desirable that it is possible to charge or discharge said data line with different potential for every color component. Since the data line can be charged or discharged to the potential suitable for each color component, respectively according to this configuration, it is possible to shorten the drive time amount of the data line more.

[0019] Said charge-and-discharge acceleration section is good also as a thing including the addition current circuit which adds the current value for accelerating charge or discharge of said data line to the current value of the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device. Also by this configuration, charge or discharge of the data line can be promoted easily.

[0020] Addition of said current value is good also as what is performed in early stages of the period when the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of each of said light emitting device is generated. If it carries out like this, the effect of the luminescence gradation on the light emitting device by addition of a current value can be suppressed small.

[0021] Said addition current circuit is good also as a thing containing the transistor connected to said data signal generation circuit and juxtaposition to each data line. According to this configuration, an addition current can be generated easily.

[0022] The 1st drive approach of the electro-optic device by this invention The unit circuit matrix by which two or more unit circuits which include the circuit for adjusting the gradation of luminescence of a light emitting device and said light emitting device, respectively were arranged in the shape of a matrix, Two or more data lines for supplying the data signal according to the gradation of luminescence of each light emitting device to each unit circuit, It is the

drive approach of the electro-optic device of a ***** active-matrix drive mold, and in case said data signal is supplied to at least one unit circuit through said data line, it is characterized by accelerating charge or discharge of said data line.

[0023] Moreover, the electronic instrument by this invention is equipped with the data-signal generation circuit for outputting said data signal on two or more current driver elements by which actuation is controlled according to the flowing current value, the data line for supplying the data signal which specifies the operating state of said current driver element to each current driver element, and said data line, and the charge-and-discharge acceleration section for accelerating charge or discharge of said data line, in case said data signal is supplied through said data line at said current driver element.

[0024] The 2nd electro-optic device by this invention is an electro-optic device containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and is characterized by having an acceleration means to accelerate change of said current accompanying change of said input signal.

[0025] Since according to this electro-optic device an acceleration means performs acceleration actuation of accelerating change of the current accompanying change of an input signal in case a current is changed with change of an input signal, according to an input signal, a current value can be changed promptly. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the drive time amount of the data line connected to the unit circuit.

[0026] In addition, said acceleration means is good also as what is the precharge circuit which sets the potential of said data line as predetermined potential.

[0027] Or it is also as what is an addition current circuit used as some current paths of a current of flowing to said data line, and said acceleration means is **.

[0028] The 2nd electro-optic device may be equipped with the decision circuit which judges the necessity of use of said acceleration means based on the variation of said current accompanying change of said input signal. According to this configuration, only when required, accelerating is possible, and the drive time amount of the data line can be shortened further.

[0029] The 2nd drive approach of the electro-optic device by this invention The current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, and the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, It is the drive approach of the electro-optic device containing the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and is characterized by performing actuation of changing the current value of said current from the 1st current value to the 2nd current value with change of said input signal, through two or more periods when the time amount rate of change of a current value differs.

[0030] Since according to this configuration it was made to perform actuation of making it changing from the 1st current value to the 2nd current value through two or more periods when time amount rate of change differs when changing a current with change of an input signal, compaction of the duration taken to change from the 1st current value to the 2nd current value can be aimed at. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the drive time amount of the data line connected to the unit circuit.

[0031] The 3rd electro-optic device by this invention is an electro-optic device containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the electro-optics component, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and in case said current is changed corresponding to change of said input signal, it is characterized by having the resetting means which resets the charge of said data line.

[0032] Since according to this electro-optic device the charge of the data line was reset by the resetting means when changing a current corresponding to change of an input signal, the current value of the data line can be changed more promptly. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the drive time amount of the data line connected to the unit circuit.

[0033] Said unit circuit is equipped with an electrical-potential-difference maintenance means to hold the electrical potential difference according to said current. Said resetting means resets the charge of said data line and said electrical-potential-difference maintenance means. Since both the charges of the data line and an electrical-potential-difference maintenance means were reset, not only the data line but the maintenance electrical potential difference of an electrical-potential-difference maintenance means can be made promptly in agreement according to this configuration with the maintenance electrical potential difference according to the current value after change.

[0034] The 2nd electronic instrument by this invention is an electronic instrument containing the current generation circuit which generates a current corresponding to an input signal, the unit circuit equipped with the current driver element, and the data line which supplies said current to said unit circuit, and is characterized by having an acceleration means to accelerate change of said current accompanying change of said input signal.

[0035] In addition, this invention can be realized with various gestalten, for example, can be realized with gestalten, such as a computer program for realizing the drive approach of an electro-optic device, a display, the electronic instruments equipped with the electro-optic device and display, and those equipments, and the function of the approach, a record medium which recorded the computer program, and a data signal embodied in the subcarrier including the computer program.

[0036]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Next, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained in order of the following based on an example.

A. 1st example (1 of addition *****): — B. 2nd example (2 of addition *****): — C. 3rd example (3 of addition

*****): — modification: using D. addition current — E. 4th example (precharge): — example [to the modification:H. electronic equipment about the arrangement of a modification:G. precharge circuit about F. precharge timing] of application: — modification: [0037] of I. and others A. The 1st example (1 of addition *****): drawing 2 is the block diagram showing the outline configuration of the indicating equipment as the 1st example of this invention. This display has a controller 100, the display matrix section 200 (it is also called a "pixel field"), the gate driver 300, and the data-line driver 400. A controller 100 generates the gate line driving signal and data-line driving signal for making it display on the display matrix section 200, and supplies them to a gate driver 300 and the data-line driver 400, respectively.

[0038] Drawing 3 shows the internal configuration of the display matrix section 200 and the data-line driver 400. The display matrix section 200 has two or more pixel circuits 210 arranged in the shape of a matrix, and each pixel circuit 210 has the organic EL device 220, respectively. Two or more data lines X_m ($m=1-M$) extended along the direction of a train and two or more gate lines Y_n ($n=1-N$) extended along with a line writing direction are connected to the matrix of the pixel circuit 210, respectively. In addition, the data line is also called a "source line" and a gate line is also called the "scanning line." Moreover, on these specifications, the pixel circuit 210 is also called a "unit circuit" or a "pixel." The transistor in the pixel circuit 210 usually consists of TFT(s).

[0039] A gate driver 300 is driven alternatively [one] in two or more gate lines Y_n , and chooses the pixel circuit group for one line. The data-line driver 400 has two or more single line drivers 410 for driving each data line X_m , respectively. These single line drivers 410 supply a data signal to the pixel circuit 210 through each data line X_m . If the internal state (it mentions later) of the pixel circuit 210 is set up according to this data signal, the current value which flows to an organic EL device 220 according to this will be controlled, consequently the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 will be controlled.

[0040] A controller 100 (drawing 2) is changed into the matrix data showing the gradation of luminescence of each organic EL device 220 by the indicative data (image data) showing the display condition of the pixel field 200. Matrix data include the gate line driving signal for making sequential selection of the pixel circuit group for one line, and the data-line driving signal which shows the level of the data-line signal which supplies the organic EL device 220 of the selected pixel circuit group. A gate line driving signal and a data-line driving signal are supplied to a gate driver 300 and the data-line driver 400, respectively. A controller 100 performs timing control of the drive timing of a gate line and the data line again.

[0041] Drawing 4 is the circuit diagram showing the internal configuration of the pixel circuit 210. This pixel circuit 210 is a circuit arranged at the intersection of the m -th data line and the n -th gate line Y_n . In addition, the gate line Y_n contains two subgate lines $V1$ and $V2$.

[0042] The pixel circuit 210 is a current program circuit which adjusts the gradation of an organic EL device 220 according to the current value which flows to the data line X_m . Specifically, this pixel circuit 210 has four transistors 211-214 and maintenance capacitors 230 (it is also called a "maintenance capacitor" or a "storage capacitor") other than an organic EL device 220. The maintenance capacitor 230 is for holding the charge according to the data signal supplied through the data line X_m , and adjusting the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 by this. That is, the maintenance capacitor 230 is equivalent to an electrical-potential-difference maintenance means to hold the electrical potential difference according to the current which flows to the data line X_m . The 1st thru/or the 3rd transistor 211-213 are the n channel molds FET, and the 4th transistor 214 is the p channel mold FET. Since an organic EL device 220 is a light emitting device of the same current impregnation mold (current drive mold) as a photodiode, it is drawn with the notation of diode here.

[0043] The source of the 1st transistor 211 is looked like [the drain of the 2nd transistor 212, the drain of the 3rd transistor 213, and the drain of the 4th transistor 214], and is connected with them, respectively. The drain of the 1st transistor 211 is connected to the gate of the 4th transistor 214. The maintenance capacitor 230 is connected between the source of the 4th transistor 214, and the gate. Moreover, the source of the 4th transistor 214 is connected also to the power-source potential V_{dd} .

[0044] The source of the 2nd transistor 212 is connected to the single line driver 410 (drawing 3) through the data line X_m . The organic EL device 220 is connected between the source of the 3rd transistor 213, and touch-down potential.

[0045] The gate of the 1st and the 2nd transistor 211,212 is connected to the 1st subgate line $V1$ in common. Moreover, the gate of the 3rd transistor 213 is connected to the 2nd subgate line $V2$.

[0046] The 1st and the 2nd transistor 211,212 are switching transistors used in case a charge is accumulated in the maintenance capacitor 230. The 3rd transistor 213 is a switching transistor maintained at an ON state in the luminescence period of an organic EL device 220. Moreover, the 4th transistor 214 is a drive transistor for controlling the current value which flows to an organic EL device 220. The current value of the 4th transistor 214 is controlled by the amount of charges (the amount of stored charge) held at the maintenance capacitor 230.

[0047] Drawing 5 is a timing chart which shows the usual actuation of the pixel circuit 210. Here, the electrical-potential-difference value ("the 1st gate signal $V1$ " is called hereafter) of the 1st subgate line $V1$, the electrical-potential-difference value ("the 2nd gate signal $V2$ " is called hereafter) of the 2nd subgate line $V2$, and the current value I_{out} of the data line X_m ("data signal I_{out} " is called) and the current value I_{EL} which flows to an organic EL device 220 are shown.

[0048] The drive period T_c is divided into the programming period T_{pr} and the luminescence period T_{el} . Here, "the drive period T_c " means the period updated by a unit of 1 time, and the gradation of luminescence of all the organic EL devices 220 in the display matrix section 200 of it is the same as that of the so-called frame period. Renewal of

gradation is performed for every pixel circuit group for one line, and renewal of sequential of the gradation of the pixel circuit group for N-line is carried out between the drive periods T_c . For example, when the gradation of all pixel circuits is updated by 30Hz, the drive period T_c is about 33ms.

[0049] The programming period T_{pr} is a period which sets up the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 in the pixel circuit 210. On these specifications, a setup of the gradation to the pixel circuit 210 is called "programming." For example, the drive period T_c is about 33ms, and when the total N of the gate line Y_n is 480, the programming period T_{pr} becomes below about 69 microseconds ($= 33\text{ms}/480$).

[0050] In the programming period T_{pr} , first, the 2nd gate signal V_2 is set as L level, and the 3rd transistor 213 is maintained at an OFF state (closed state). Next, on the data line X_m , the 1st gate signal V_1 is set as H level for the current value I_m according to luminescence gradation with a sink, and the 1st and the 2nd transistor 211,212 are made into an ON state (open condition). At this time, the single line driver 410 (drawing 4) of this data line X_m functions as a constant current source which passes the fixed current value I_m according to luminescence gradation. This current value I_m is set as the value according to the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 [in the range R_I of a predetermined current value] as shown in drawing 5 (c).

[0051] It will be in the condition of having held the charge corresponding to the current value I_m which flows the 4th transistor 214 (drive transistor) in the maintenance capacitor 230. Consequently, between the source/gate of the 4th transistor 214, the electrical potential difference memorized by the maintenance capacitor 230 is impressed. In addition, on these specifications, the current value I_m of the data signal used for programming is called "the programming current value I_m ."

[0052] After programming is completed, a gate driver 300 sets the 1st gate signal V_1 as L level, and makes the 1st and the 2nd transistor 211,212 an OFF state, and the data-line driver 400 is data signal Iout. It stops.

[0053] In the luminescence period T_{el} , maintaining the 1st gate signal V_1 on L level, and maintaining the 1st and the 2nd transistor 211,212 at an OFF state, the 2nd gate signal V_2 is set as H level, and the 3rd transistor 213 is set as an ON state. Since the electrical potential difference corresponding to the programming current value I_m is beforehand memorized by the maintenance capacitor 230, to it, the almost same current as the programming current value I_m flows at the 4th transistor 214. Therefore, the current almost same also to an organic EL device 220 as the programming current value I_m flows, and light is emitted with the gradation according to this current value I_m . Thus, the pixel circuit 210 of the type with which the electrical potential difference (namely, charge) of the maintenance capacitor 230 is written in by the current value I_m is called the "current program circuit."

[0054] Drawing 6 is the circuit diagram showing the internal configuration of the single line driver 410. The single line driver 410 is equipped with the data signal generation circuit 420 (it is also called the "control current generating section" or a "current generation circuit") and the addition current circuit 430 (it is also called the "addition current generating section"). The data signal generation circuit 420 and the addition current circuit 430 are connected to juxtaposition between the data line X_m and touch-down potential.

[0055] The data signal generation circuit 420 has the configuration in which the series connection 421 of a switching transistor 41 and the drive transistor 42 was connected to N grouping (N is two or more integers) juxtaposition. In the example of drawing 6, N is 6. The reference electrical potential difference V_{ref1} is impressed to the gate of six drive transistors 42 in common. Moreover, the ratio of the gain coefficient beta of six drive transistors 42 is set as 1:2:4:8:16:32. In addition, a gain coefficient beta is defined by $\beta = (\mu C_0 W/L)$ as known well. Here, μ is the mobility of a carrier, and C_0 . Channel width and L of gate capacitance and W are channel length. Six drive transistors 42 function as a constant current source. Since the current drive capacity of a transistor is proportional to a gain coefficient beta, the ratio of the current drive capacity of six drive transistors 42 is 1:2:4:8:16:32.

[0056] ON/OFF of six switching transistors 41 are controlled by the 6-bit data-line driving signal D_{data} (it is also called an "input signal") given from a controller 100 (drawing 2). As for the least significant bit of the data-line driving signal D_{data} , the gain coefficient beta is supplied to the smallest series connection (that is, the relative value of beta 1) 421, and, as for the most significant bit, the gain coefficient beta is supplied to the most ***** series connection (that is, the relative value of beta 32) 421. Consequently, the data signal generation circuit 420 functions as a current source which generates the current value I_m proportional to the value of the data-line driving signal D_{data} . The value of the data-line driving signal D_{data} is set as the value which shows the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220. Therefore, from the data signal generation circuit 420, the data signal which has the current value I_m according to the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 is outputted.

[0057] The addition current circuit 430 consists of series connection of a switching transistor 43 and the drive transistor 44. The reference electrical potential difference V_{ref2} is impressed to the gate electrode of the drive transistor 44. ON/OFF of a switching transistor 43 are controlled by the addition current control signal D_p given from a controller 100. When a switching transistor 43 is an ON state, the predetermined addition current I_p according to the reference electrical potential difference V_{ref2} is outputted on the data line X_m from the addition current circuit 430.

[0058] Drawing 7 is the explanatory view showing the current value change in the programming period T_{pr} (drawing 5) at the time of using the addition current circuit 430. Time t_1 — in 1, the output of the programming current I_m is started from the data signal generation circuit 420, and the output of the addition current I_p is started also from the addition current circuit 430. Current value Iout outputted from the single line driver 410 at this time It becomes the sum ($I_m + I_p$) of the programming current I_m and the addition current I_p . Time t_2 — in the periods $t_2 - t_4$ after the addition current I_p stops by 2, only the programming current I_m turns into the output current of the single line driver 410. In addition, the periods $t_1 - t_2$ when the addition current I_p flows are set as the period which is about [that the

programming current I_m flows / in early stages of periods t_1 - t_4] $1/4$. The periods t_1 - t_2 when the addition current I_p flows are set up in early stages of the period when the programming current I_m flows for suppressing small the effect on the luminescence gradation by the addition current I_p . In addition, the value of the addition current I_p is set as the maximum of the programming current I_m , and the value of mean value extent of the minimum value.

[0059] The output current I_{out} shown in drawing 7 (a) if it says correctly The current drive capacity of the single line driver 410 is shown, and the actual current value I_s on the data line X_m changes, as a continuous line shows to drawing 7 (b). namely, the time t — in 1, although a big current flows transitionally, it decreases gradually and a current value (I_m+I_p) is approached. Time t — if the addition current circuit 430 becomes off by 2, actual current I_s will decrease further. however — a time — t — two — henceforth — **** — a current value — the very thing — being small — since — the data-line capacity C_d (drawing 3) — charge or the discharging rate — falling — consequently, a current value change — the period of t_1 - t_2 — loose — becoming . and the time t — in 3, the actual current value I_s decreases even to the programming current value I_m , and this programming current value I_m is maintained in periods t_3 - t_4 . Therefore, the pixel circuit 210 is programmed with the right programming current value I_m within the programming period T_{pr} .

[0060] use of such an addition current I_p — “ — pass two or more periods (the periods t_1 - t_2 of drawing 7 , and periods t_2 - t_3) when the time amount rate of change of a current value differs actuation of changing the programming current value I_m from the 1st current value at the time of programming of the last line to the 2nd current value at the time of programming of this line — it is also possible to consider thing” to perform. In addition, change to the 2nd current value from this 1st current value is performed via the 3rd current value (I_m+I_p) which is the sum of the programming current I_m at the time of this programming, and the addition current I_p .

[0061] The one-point broken line shown in drawing 7 (b) shows the actual current value change when the current drive capacity of the single line driver 410 is fixed (drawing 7 (c)), without using the addition current I_p . Since the current value in periods t_1 - t_2 is small compared with the case where the addition current I_p is used at this time, change of a current is also more loose. Therefore, in t_4 , the actual current value I_s may not reach the programming current value I_m at the termination time of programming. In such a case, the pixel circuit 210 may not be programmable to right gradation. Or in order to program correctly, the problem that it will be necessary to extend the programming period T_{pr} is produced. On the other hand, if the addition current I_p is used, programming correctly within the programming period T_{pr} is possible.

[0062] Drawing 8 is the explanatory view showing change of the amount Q_d of charges of the data line X_m in the programming period T_{pr} . Drawing 8 draws actuation of drawing 7 in the viewpoint of the amount of charges. In addition, at the time in drawing 7 , if it says correctly, t_1 and t_4 correspond, when the level of the 1st gate signal V_1 changes as shown in drawing 8 .

[0063] Generally, before programming of the pixel circuit group of the n -th line is started, it depends for the capacity value Q_{c0} of the data line X_m on the programming current value I_m of the data line X_m in programming of the pixel circuit group of the line of eye watch ($n-1$). Drawing 9 shows the relation between the gradation G of luminescence of an organic EL device, the current value I_m (namely, programming current value) of the data line X_m , and the amount Q_d of charges of the data line. In the circuitry of the 1st example, Current I_m increases, so that Gradation G is high (namely, forge fire with high brightness), and the amount Q_d (namely, electrical potential difference V_d) of charges of the data line tends to fall. gradation G_{min} with the lowest amount Q_d of charges **** — the amount of charges equivalent to the electrical potential difference near supply voltage V_{dd} — becoming — highest gradation G_{max} **** — it becomes the amount of charges equivalent to the electrical potential difference near touch-down potential. In addition, in the example of drawing 8 (c), the case where the amount Q_{d0} of charges before this programming initiation is comparatively small is assumed comparatively greatly [the programming current value I_m in programming of the direct continued line (namely, ($n-1$), line of eye watch)] therefore.

[0064] If programming is started by t_1 at the time of drawing 8 , the data line X_m will charge or discharge according to the output current I_{out} of the single line driver 410 ($= I_m+I_p$), and the amount Q_d of charges will increase at a comparatively quick rate. Time t — if the addition current I_p is lost by 2 — charge/discharge rate — falling — the change nearby of the amount Q_d of charges — it becomes loose. However, in t_3 , the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current value I_m is reached at the time within the programming period T_{pr} .

[0065] The addition current circuit 430 functions as the charge-and-discharge acceleration section for accelerating charge or discharge of the data line X_m so that he can understand from the above explanation. In addition, in this specification, “acceleration of charge or discharge” means the actuation which promotes charge or discharge so that charge or discharge may be completed for a short time rather than the charge or discharge of the data line only by the original desirable current value (this example programming current value I_m). Moreover, the addition current circuit 430 can also think that it functions as a resetting means for resetting an acceleration means to accelerate change of the current accompanying change of a data signal, or the amount of charges of the data line X_m , to a predetermined value.

[0066] As an alternate long and short dash line shows to drawing 8 (c), when there is no addition current I_p , charge/discharge rate is maintained at the low rate, and has not reached the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current value I_m in the telophase t_4 of the programming period T_{pr} in this example. Therefore, the right programming current I_m may be unable to be supplied to the pixel circuit 210, and it may be unable to program to right gradation.

[0067] Thus, in this example, it is possible by accelerating charge or discharge of the data line using the addition

current I_p to perform right programming to the pixel circuit 210. Moreover, programming time can be shortened and improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device 220 can be attained.

[0068] In addition, acceleration of charge of the data line using the addition current I_p or discharge is usually performed to coincidence about all the data lines X_m contained in a pixel circuit matrix. However, it may be made to perform acceleration of charge of the data line using the addition current I_p , or discharge alternatively only to a part of data lines in two or more data lines contained in a pixel circuit matrix. For example, when the amount Q_{d0} (drawing 8) of charges of the m -th data line X_m at the time of initiation of programming is close enough to the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current I_m , it is not necessary to use the addition current I_p . A controller 100 compares mutually the programming current value in the line of eye watch ($n-1$) with the programming current value in the n -th line about each data line, and as long as the difference is less than a predetermined threshold, specifically, you may judge that the addition current I_p is not used at the time of programming of the n -th line. Moreover, the value of the addition current I_p may be changed according to the difference of these programming current values. As long as it puts in another way, you may make it establish a means to determine the current value of the addition current I_p the last value of the programming current value I_m , and this time according to a difference with a value, and a means to supply the determined addition current value I_p to each data line X_m . According to this configuration, the addition current value I_p can be used more effectively and improvement in the speed of a drive can be promoted.

[0069] Or you may judge that the addition current I_p is used only when this programming current value I_m is smaller than a predetermined threshold, and the addition current I_p is not used when the programming current value I_m is larger than a threshold. This reason is that it can attain the desired programming current value I_m at a high speed enough even if it does not use the addition current I_p since charge or discharge of the data line X_m is fully early performed when the programming current value I_m is large.

[0070] Only when the sum (the 3rd current value) of this programming current value I_m smaller than the programming current value (the 1st current value) of last time [current value / (the 2nd current value) / this / programming] and the addition current value I_p is smaller than the last programming current value, instead, it is good also as using the addition current I_p . These three current values can also be set as various relation other than this. For example, it is good though it is a current value between the 1st current value and the 2nd current value about the 3rd current value. Moreover, it is good also considering the absolute value of the time amount rate of change of the current value from the 1st current value to the 3rd current value as a larger thing than the absolute value of the time amount rate of change of the current value from the 3rd current value to the 2nd current value. Furthermore, it is good also considering the absolute value of the difference of the 1st current value and the 3rd current value as a larger thing than the absolute value of the difference of the 3rd current value and the 2nd current value.

[0071] It is desirable to make a judgment whether the addition current I_p is used for every data line. However, there is an advantage that control of the thing which always uses the addition current I_p , then the whole display becomes simple, irrespective of the value of the programming current at the time of programming of the direct continued line.

[0072] As mentioned above, in this example, it is possible by adding the addition current I_p to the programming current I_m in early stages of a programming period to perform exact programming for a short time. Or it is possible to shorten programming time and to attain improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device 220. Since improvement in the speed of drive control is especially required with enlargement and high-resolution-izing of a display panel, above-mentioned effectiveness is remarkable in a large-sized display panel or a high resolution display panel.

[0073] B. The 2nd example (2 of addition *****): drawing 10 is the block diagram showing the outline configuration of the indicating equipment as the 2nd example of this invention. As for this indicating equipment, it differs from the 1st example in that data-line driver 400a is prepared in the power-source potential V_{dd} side. Moreover, the internal configuration of single line driver 410a and the internal configuration of pixel circuit 210a also differ from the 1st example so that it may explain below.

[0074] Drawing 11 is the circuit diagram showing the internal configuration of pixel circuit 210a. This pixel circuit 210a is the so-called SANOFU type of current program circuit. This pixel circuit 210a has an organic EL device 220, four transistors 241-244, and maintenance capacitors 230. In addition, four transistors 241-244 are the p channel molds FET.

[0075] The 1st transistor 241, the maintenance capacitor 230, and the 2nd transistor 242 are connected [this order] to the data line X_m at the serial. The drain of the 2nd transistor 242 is connected to the organic EL device 220. The 1st subgate line V_1 is connected to the gate of the 1st and the 2nd transistor 241,242 in common.

[0076] Between the power-source potential V_{dd} and touch-down potential, the series connection of the 3rd transistor 243, the 4th transistor 244, and an organic EL device 220 is inserted. The drain of the 3rd transistor 243 and the source of the 4th transistor 244 are connected also to the drain of the 1st transistor. The 2nd gate line V_2 is connected to the gate of the 3rd transistor 243. Moreover, the gate of the 4th transistor 244 is connected to the source of the 2nd transistor 242. The maintenance capacitor 230 is connected between the source of the 4th transistor 244, and the gate.

[0077] The 1st and the 2nd transistor 241,242 are switching transistors used in case a desired charge is accumulated in the maintenance capacitor 230. The 3rd transistor 243 is a switching transistor maintained at an ON state in the luminescence period of an organic EL device 220. Moreover, the 4th transistor 244 is a drive transistor for controlling the current value which flows to an organic EL device 220. The current value of the 4th transistor

244 is controlled by the amount of charges held at the maintenance capacitor 230.

[0078] Drawing 12 is a timing chart which shows the usual actuation of pixel circuit 210a of the 2nd example. In this actuation, the logic of gate signals V1 and V2 is reversed from actuation of the 1st example shown in drawing 5. Moreover, in the 2nd example, in the programming period Tpr, the programming current Im flows to an organic EL device 220 via the 1st and the 4th transistor 241,244 so that he can understand from the circuitry of drawing 11. Therefore, in the 2nd example, an organic EL device 220 emits light also in the programming period Tpr. Thus, an organic EL device 220 may emit light, or it is not necessary to emit light like the 1st example in the programming period Tpr.

[0079] Drawing 13 is the circuit diagram showing single line driver 410a of the 2nd example. This single line driver 410a is connected to the power-source potential Vdd side of the data line Xm. For this reason, the drive transistor 42 of data signal generation circuit 420a and the drive transistor 44 of addition current circuit 430a differ from the 1st example shown in drawing 6 with the point constituted from a p channel mold FET by each. Other configurations are the same as the 1st example.

[0080] Drawing 14 shows the relation between the gradation G of luminescence of the organic EL device in the 2nd example, the current value Im of the data line Xm, and the amount Qd of charges of the data line. In the 2nd example, contrary to the 1st example, since single line driver 410a is prepared in the power-source potential Vdd side of the data line Xm, the relation between Gradation G and the amount Qd (namely, electrical potential difference Vd) of charges of the data line Xm has reversed the 1st example. That is, the amount Qd (namely, electrical potential difference Vd) of charges of the data line tends to rise, so that Gradation G is high (namely, forge fire with high brightness). gradation Gmin with the lowest amount Qd of charges **** — the amount of charges equivalent to the electrical potential difference near a touch-down electrical potential difference — becoming — highest gradation Gmax **** — it becomes the amount of charges equivalent to the electrical potential difference near the power-source potential Vdd.

[0081] Drawing 15 is the explanatory view showing change of the amount Qd of charges of the data line Xm in the programming period Tpr in the 2nd example. This change is the same as change in the 1st example and the essential target which showed drawing 8. However, that the amount Qd0 of charges before programming initiation is comparatively small in drawing 15 (c) means conversely that the programming current value Im in programming of the direct continued line (namely, (n-1), line of eye watch) is comparatively small as the 1st example.

[0082] It has the effectiveness as the 1st example that the display of this 2nd example is also the same. That is, it is possible by adding the addition current Ip to the programming current Im in early stages of the programming period Tpr to perform exact programming to pixel circuit 210a for a short time. Or it is possible to shorten programming time and to attain improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device 220.

[0083] C. The 3rd example (3 of addition *****) : drawing 16 is the circuit diagram showing single line driver circuit 410b of the 3rd example. Although the data signal generation circuit 420 in this single line driver 410b is the same as the 1st example shown in drawing 6, the configuration of addition current circuit 430b differs from the 1st example. That is, this addition current circuit 430b has 2 sets of series connection of a switching transistor 43 and the drive transistor 44, and these are mutually connected to juxtaposition. The ratio of gain coefficient betac of two drive transistors 44 is set as 1:2. Moreover, the addition current control signal Dp is also supplied as a 2-bit signal. When this addition current circuit 430b is used, it is possible to set it as either of four level according to four values 0-3 to which the addition current control signal Dp can take the addition current value Ip at arbitration.

[0084] Drawing 17 is the explanatory view showing actuation of the programming period Tpr at the time of using addition current circuit 430b of the 3rd example. Here, the addition current value Ip is changing from the 1st higher level Ip2 to the 2nd lower level IP 1. Consequently, it may compare with the 1st example or the 2nd example, and the data line may be able to be charged or discharged more early. When using an addition current so that he can understand also from this example, an addition current value is changed to two or more steps, and it is the output current Iout of the data line Xm. You may make it make it change more than a three-stage.

[0085] Moreover, as well as the 1st example when addition current circuit 430b of drawing 16 is used, it is possible to determine the level of the addition current value Ip according to the programming current value over the direct continued line and the programming current value over this line. If it carries out like this, it is possible to use alternatively the suitable addition current value according to a programming current value.

[0086] In addition, addition current circuit 430b using the addition current value Ip of such a multiple value is applicable also to the 2nd example.

[0087] D. The modification using an addition current : about use of an addition current, the following various deformation is possible.

[0088] D1: If there is no need of preparing an addition current circuit into the single line driver 410 and it connects with the data line Xm, preparing in other locations is also possible. Moreover, one addition current circuit may be prepared to two or more data lines instead of preparing one addition current circuit for every data-line Xm.

[0089] D2: A bigger current value than the programming current value Im is generated in early stages of a programming period, and you may make it switch to the programming current value Im after progress of predetermined time by the data signal generation circuit 420 again, without preparing an addition current circuit.

[0090] What is necessary is just to make it pass a bigger current than the programming current value Im to the data line in the early stages of programming generally, in case an addition current is used so that he can understand also from various kinds of the above examples and modifications. By carrying out like this, charge or discharge of the data line can be promoted, and exact programming and a high-speed drive are attained.

[0091] E. The 4th example (precharge) : drawing 18 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the indicating equipment as the 4th example of this invention. This indicating equipment establishes the precharge circuit 600 in each data line X_m ($m=1-M$) of the indicating equipment of the 1st example shown in drawing 3, respectively, and other configurations are the same as what was shown in drawing 3. However, as for the electrostatic capacity C_d of the data line, illustration is expedient-upper-omitted. In addition, it is also possible to use what does not have the addition current circuit 430 (drawing 6) as a single line driver 410.

[0092] The precharge circuit 600 is connected to each data line X_m in the location between the display matrix section 200 and the data-line driver 400, respectively. The precharge circuit 600 consists of series connection of the precharge power source **** and switching transistor 610 which are a source of a constant voltage. In this example, a switching transistor 610 is the n channel mold FET, and that source is connected to the data line X_n . The precharge control signal Pre is inputted into the gate of each switching transistor 610 in common from the controller 100 (drawing 2). The potential of the precharge power source **** is set as the drive power-source potential V_{dd} (drawing 4) of the pixel circuit 210. However, the power circuit which can adjust the precharge electrical potential difference **** to arbitration may be adopted.

[0093] The precharge circuit 600 is a circuit for shortening the time amount which performs charge or discharge of each data line X_m before completion of programming, and programming takes. If it puts in another way, the precharge circuit 600 will function as the charge-and-discharge acceleration section for accelerating charge or discharge of the data line X_m . Moreover, the precharge circuit 600 can also think that it functions as a resetting means for resetting an acceleration means to accelerate change of the current accompanying change of a data signal, or the amount of charges of the data line X_m , to a predetermined value.

[0094] Drawing 19 is the explanatory view showing actuation of the programming period T_{pr} in the 4th example. In this example, in periods t_{11} - t_{12} , the precharge control signal Pre serves as H level before activation of programming in periods t_{13} - t_{15} , and the charge or discharge (precharge) by the precharge circuit 600 is performed. By this precharge, the amount Q_d of charges of the data line X_m reaches a value predetermined [according to the precharge electrical potential difference **** (drawing 18)]. If it puts in another way, the data line X_m will reach to an electrical potential difference almost equal to the precharge electrical potential difference ****. Then, if programming is performed in periods t_{13} - t_{15} , in t_{14} , the amount Q_d of charges of the data line X_n will reach the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current value I_m the time of being within the programming period T_{pr} .

[0095] The one-point broken line of drawing 19 (d) shows change of the amount of charges when using neither precharge nor an addition current. In this case, in the telophase of the programming period T_{pr} , the amount of charges of the data line has not reached the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current value I_m . Therefore, the right programming current I_m may be unable to be supplied to the pixel circuit 210, and it may be unable to program to right gradation.

[0096] Thus, in this example, it is possible by precharging and accelerating charge or discharge of the data line to set up right luminescence gradation to the pixel circuit 210. Moreover, programming time can be shortened and improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device 220 can be attained.

[0097] In addition, when the data-line driver 400 is formed in the touch-down potential side of the data line X_m , there are so many amounts Q_d of charges of the data line that the programming current value I_m is small as shown in drawing 9 mentioned above, and the electrical potential difference V_d is also large. In this case, as for the precharge electrical potential difference ****, it is desirable to set it as the comparatively high electrical-potential-difference value equivalent to the comparatively small programming current value I_m (namely, comparatively low luminescence gradation).

[0098] There are also so few amounts Q_d of charges of the data line that the programming current value I_m is small as it is shown in drawing 14 mentioned above on the other hand, when the data-line driver 400 is formed in the power-source potential side of the data line X_m , and the electrical potential difference V_d is also small. In this case, as for the precharge electrical potential difference ****, it is desirable to set it as the comparatively low electrical-potential-difference value equivalent to the comparatively small programming current value I_m (namely, comparatively low luminescence gradation).

[0099] As for the precharge electrical potential difference ****, specifically, it is desirable to be set up so that the data line can be precharged to the electrical-potential-difference value equivalent to a low tonal range below the median of luminescence gradation. It is desirable to set up the precharge electrical potential difference **** so that the data line can be precharged to the electrical-potential-difference value which is equivalent to the gradation near the lowest luminescence gradation that is not zero especially. Here, when for example, whole floor tone range is 0-255, as for "the lowest gradation near the luminescence gradation that is not zero", the gradation value means the gradation of about one to ten range. If it carries out like this, also when the programming current value I_m is small, programming at a high speed enough is possible.

[0100] Decision whether it precharges or not can be determined according to the programming current value over the direct continued line, and the programming current value over this line as well as the case where various kinds of examples and modifications using the addition current mentioned above explain. For example, when the amount Q_{d0} (drawing 19) of charges of the m -th data line X_m at the time of initiation of programming is close enough to the amount Q_{dm} of charges corresponding to the desired programming current I_m , it is not necessary to perform precharge about the data line X_m . Or you may judge that precharge is used only when this programming current value I_m is smaller than a predetermined threshold, and precharge is not used when this programming current value

I_m is larger than a threshold. This reason is that it can attain the desired programming current value I_m at a high speed enough even if it does not precharge since charge or discharge of the data line X_m is fully early performed when the programming current value I_m is large.

[0101] In addition, when judging whether it precharges for every data line, it can precharge alternatively. However, if it is always made to precharge to all the data lines, there is an advantage that control of the whole display becomes simple.

[0102] In addition, the electrochromatic display is equipped with the pixel circuit of 3 classification by color of RGB. In this case, it is desirable to constitute equipment so that the precharge electrical potential difference **** can be independently set up for every color. It is desirable to prepare three power circuits for precharge so that the precharge electrical potential difference **** for which it was suitable about the data line for R, the data line for B, and the data line for G, respectively can specifically be set up. Moreover, when the pixel circuit of 3 classification by color is connected to the same data line, it is desirable to adopt the source circuit of good transformation which can change output voltage as a power circuit for precharge. If it enables it to set up the precharge electrical potential difference **** according to an individual for every color, precharge actuation can be performed more efficiently.

[0103] F. The modification about precharge timing : drawing 20 is the explanatory view showing the modification of a precharge period. In this example, the period T_{pc} (it is called "the precharge period T_{pc} ") when the precharge signal Pre serves as ON is extended till the stage when the 1st gate signal V_1 laps with the part in early stages of the period used as ON. In this case, since two switching transistors 211,212 for setting in the second half of the precharge period T_{pc} , and charging or discharging the maintenance capacitor 230 (drawing 4) will be in an ON state, it is possible to precharge this maintenance capacitor 230 to the data line X_m and coincidence. Therefore, when the electrostatic capacity of the maintenance capacitor 230 cannot be disregarded compared with the electrostatic capacity C_d of the data line X_m , it is effective in shortening the time amount which subsequent programming takes.

[0104] However, if it is made to precharge like drawing 19 before starting actual programming, precharge may be able to suppress smaller the effect which it has on the amount of stored charge of the maintenance capacitor 230.

[0105] In addition, in drawing 20 , the programming current I_m is kept at 0 until the precharge period T_{pc} expires. This reason is that it consumes useless power since a part of this current will flow also in the precharge circuit 600, if the programming current I_m is passed at the precharge period T_{pc} . However, when it is extent which can disregard the increment in the power consumption by this, you may make it pass the programming current I_m within the precharge period T_{pc} .

[0106] Drawing 21 is the explanatory view showing other modifications of a precharge period. In this example, the precharge period T_{pc} is started, after the 1st gate signal V_1 serves as ON. Also in this case, it is possible to precharge the maintenance capacitor 230 to the data line X_m and coincidence. Also in this example, it is desirable to keep the programming current I_m at 0 until the precharge period T_{pc} expires.

[0107] A precharge period may be set as the period containing a part of early stages of the period when it may be set up at before the period when programming of a pixel circuit is performed (example of drawing 19), or programming of a pixel circuit is performed so that he can understand from the above explanation (in the case of drawing 20 and drawing 21). Here, "the period when programming is performed" means the period which has a gate signal V_1 in an ON state, and has the switching transistor (for example, 211,212 of drawing 4) which connects the data line X_m and the maintenance capacitor 230 in an ON state. If it puts in another way, as for precharge, it is desirable to perform in the specific precharge period before a programming period is completed. Since precharge will be performed before are recording (storage of an electrical potential difference) of the charge to the maintenance capacitor 230 is completed if it carries out like this, precharge can prevent that become a cause and the amount of stored charge of the maintenance capacitor 230 shifts from a desired value.

[0108] G. The modification about arrangement of a precharge circuit : drawing 22 thru/or drawing 25 show the various modifications of arrangement of the precharge circuit 600. In the example of drawing 22 , two or more precharge circuits 600 are formed in display matrix section 200b. This configuration is a configuration of having added the precharge circuit 600 to the display matrix section 200 of the 1st example shown in drawing 3 . In the example of drawing 23 , two or more precharge circuits 600 are formed in data-line driver 400c. The example of drawing 24 is also established for two or more precharge circuits 600 in 200d of display matrix sections. However, the configuration of drawing 24 is a configuration of having added the precharge circuit 600 to display matrix section 200a of the 2nd example shown in drawing 10 . In the example of drawing 25 , two or more precharge circuits 600 are formed in data-line driver 400e. Actuation of the circuit of drawing 22 - drawing 25 is almost the same as actuation of the 4th example mentioned above.

[0109] Like the example of drawing 22 or drawing 24 , when the precharge circuit 600 is formed in the display matrix section 200, the precharge circuit 600 also consists of the same TFT(s) as a pixel circuit. On the other hand, it is also possible to also create by TFT in the display panel which includes the precharge circuit 600 for the display matrix section 200, when the precharge circuit 600 is formed out of the display matrix section 200 like the example of drawing 23 or drawing 25 , and to form the precharge circuit 600 in possible or IC with the separate display matrix section 200.

[0110] Drawing 26 shows the example of other displays equipped with the precharge circuit 600. In this indicating equipment, one single line driver 410, one precharge circuit 600, and a shift register 700 and ** are prepared instead of two or more single line drivers 410 which can be set in the configuration of drawing 23 , and two or more precharge circuits 600. Moreover, the switching transistor 250 is formed in each data line of 200f of display matrix

sections. One terminal of a switching transistor 250 is connected to each data line X_m , and the other end thereof is connected to the output signal line 411 of the single line driver 410 in common. It connects with this output-signal line 411 also in the precharge circuit 600. The shift register 700 supplies ON / off control signal to the switching transistor 250 of each data line X_m , and makes sequential selection of every one data line X_m by this.

[0111] The pixel circuit 210 is updated by point sequential in this display. That is, only one pixel circuit 210 which exists in the intersection of one gate line Y_n chosen with the gate driver 300, the one data line X_m chosen with the shift register 700, and ** is updated by one programming. For example, one sequential programming is performed at a time about the pixel circuit 210 of M individual chosen by the n -th gate line Y_n , and every one pixel circuit 210 of M individual on the gate line of eye watch $(n+1)$ of a degree is programmed after the termination. On the other hand, in various kinds of examples and modifications which were mentioned above, it is the point that the pixel circuit group for one line was programmed by coincidence (namely, line sequential), and the display and actuation which were shown in drawing 26 differ from each other.

[0112] the display of drawing 26 — like — a dot order — as well as the 4th example mentioned above when programming the pixel circuit 210 next, by precharging the data line before completion of programming of each pixel circuit, it is possible to perform right programming in the pixel circuit 210, or programming time can be shortened and improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device 220 can be attained.

[0113] Also in the equipment of drawing 26, the precharge circuit 600 is the point which can accelerate charge or discharge of two or more data lines X_m ($m=1-M$), and is common in the example and modification which were mentioned above. However, to coincidence, the precharge circuit 600 of drawing 26 charges, or does not necessarily discharge, and it can only charge or discharge one [at a time] two or more data lines. Not only when that circuit can accelerate two or more charge or discharge about the data line to coincidence but when it can accelerate one sequential charge or discharge at a time, in this specification, **** [circuit / a certain] "charge or discharge of two or more data lines is accelerable" is included, so that he can understand also from this explanation.

[0114] In addition, although drawing 26 explained the example in the case of precharging to the data line in the indicating equipment which performs point sequential programming, as a means to perform acceleration of charge of the data line, or discharge in such equipment, the addition current circuit mentioned above is available similarly. For example, since the single line driver 410 of drawing 26 has circuitry shown in drawing 6, it can generate the addition current I_p using the addition current circuit 430. However, there is no need of constituting a circuit so that both precharge and an addition current can be used for coincidence, and the circuitry which can use only either may be adopted.

[0115] H. The example of application to electronic equipment : the indicating equipment using an organic EL device is applicable to the personal computer of a mobile mold, a cellular phone, and various electronic instruments, such as a digital still camera.

[0116] Drawing 27 is the perspective view showing the configuration of the personal computer of a mobile mold. The personal computer 1000 is equipped with the body section 1040 equipped with the keyboard 1020, and the display unit 1060 using an organic EL device.

[0117] Drawing 28 is the perspective view of a cellular phone. This cellular phone 2000 is equipped with two or more manual operation buttons 2020, the ear piece 2040, the speaker 2060, and the display panel 2080 that used the organic EL device.

[0118] Drawing 29 is the perspective view showing the configuration of the digital still camera 3000. In addition, it is shown in [connection / with an external instrument] simple. The digital still camera 3000 generates an image pick-up signal for the light figure of a photographic subject by the photo electric conversion of image sensors, such as CCD (Charge Coupled Device), to the usual camera exposing a film according to the light figure of a photographic subject. Here, the display panel 3040 which used the organic EL device is formed in the tooth back of the case 3020 of the digital still camera 3000, and a display is performed based on the image pick-up signal by CCD. For this reason, a display panel 3040 functions as FAIDA which displays a photographic subject. Moreover, the light-receiving unit 3060 containing an optical lens, CCD, etc. is formed in the case 3020 observation-side (setting to drawing rear-face side).

[0119] Here, when a photography person checks the photographic subject image displayed on the display panel 3040 and does the depression of the shutter carbon button 3080, the image pick-up signal of CCD at the time is transmitted and stored at the memory of the circuit board 3100. Moreover, if it is in this digital still camera 3000, the video signal output terminal 3120 and the input/output terminal 3140 for data communication are formed in the side face of a case 3020. And as shown in drawing, a personal computer 4400 is connected to the input/output terminal 3140 for the latter data communication for a television monitor 4300 again at the former video signal output terminal 3120 if needed, respectively. Furthermore, the image pick-up signal stored in the memory of the circuit board 3100 is outputted to a television monitor 4300 and a personal computer 4400 by predetermined actuation.

[0120] In addition, as electronic equipment, the personal computer of drawing 27, the device equipped with the video tape recorder of television, a viewfinder mold, or a monitor direct viewing type, the car navigation equipment, the pager, the electronic notebook, the calculator, the word processor, the workstation, the TV phone, POS terminal, and touch panel other than the cellular phone of drawing 28 and the digital still camera of drawing 29, etc. can be mentioned. The above-mentioned display using the organic EL device as a display of these electronic equipment of various kinds of is applicable.

[0121] I. — other modification: — although all the transistors should be constituted from various kinds of examples and modifications of which I1:**** was done by FET, it is also possible to replace a part or all transistors by the

bipolar transistor or the switching element of other classes. The gate electrode of FET and the base electrode of a bipolar transistor are equivalent to the "control electrode" in this invention. as these transistors of various kinds of — a thin film transistor (TFT) — in addition, the transistor of the silicon base is also employable.

[0122] I2: Although the display matrix section 200 should have 1 set of pixel circuit matrices in various kinds of examples and modifications which were mentioned above, it is good also as that in which the display matrix section 200 has two or more sets of pixel circuit matrices. For example, in case a large-sized panel is constituted, the display matrix section 200 is classified into two or more adjoining fields, and you may make it establish 1 set of pixel circuit matrices for every field, respectively. Moreover, you may make it establish 3 sets of pixel circuit matrices equivalent to three colors of RGB in the one display matrix section 200. When two or more pixel circuit matrices (unit circuit matrix) exist, it is possible to apply the example mentioned above for every matrix and a modification.

[0123] I3: Although the programming period T_{pr} and the luminescence period T_{el} were divided in the pixel circuit used in the example and modification of the various kinds mentioned above as shown in drawing 5, it is also possible to use a pixel circuit in which the programming period T_{pr} falls on a part of luminescence period T_{el} . To such a pixel circuit, programming is performed in early stages of the luminescence period T_{el} , the gradation of luminescence is set up, and luminescence continues with the set-up gradation after that. Also about the equipment using such a pixel circuit, by accelerating the data line by the addition current or precharge, it is possible to set right luminescence gradation as a pixel circuit, or programming time can be shortened and improvement in the speed of drive control of an organic EL device can be attained.

[0124] I4: Although the example and modification of the various kinds mentioned above explained the example about the display which has the pixel circuit of a current programming mold, this invention is applicable also to the display which has the pixel circuit of an electrical-potential-difference programming mold. To the pixel circuit of an electrical-potential-difference programming mold, programming (setup of luminescence gradation) is performed according to the electrical-potential-difference value of the data line. Also in the indicating equipment which has the pixel circuit of an electrical-potential-difference programming mold, acceleration of charge of the data line using an addition current or precharge or discharge can be performed.

[0125] However, with the display using the pixel circuit of a current programming mold, since a programming current value becomes very small when luminescence gradation is low, programming may take great time amount. Therefore, when this invention is applied to the indicating equipment using the pixel circuit of a current programming mold, the effectiveness by acceleration of charge of the data line or discharge is more remarkable.

[0126] I5: In various kinds of examples and modifications which were mentioned above, although the gradation of luminescence of an organic EL device 220 should be adjusted, this invention is applicable also to the display which generates constant current and performs monochrome display (binary display). Moreover, this invention can be applied also when driving an organic EL device using the passive matrix driving method. However, since the demand to improvement in the speed of a drive is more strong to the indicating equipment in which multi-tone adjustment is possible, and the indicating equipment using the active-matrix driving method, the effectiveness of this invention is also more remarkable. Furthermore, this invention can be applied not only the display that arranged the pixel circuit in the shape of a matrix but when other arrays are adopted.

[0127] I6: Although the example mentioned above and the modification explained the example of the display which used the organic EL device, this invention is applicable also to the display and electronic instrument which used light emitting devices other than an organic EL device. For example, it is applicable also to the equipment which has the light emitting devices (LED, FED (Field Emission Display), etc.) of other classes which can adjust the gradation of luminescence according to a drive current.

[0128] I7: This invention is applicable also to the component of other current drive molds other than a light emitting device further, MAG RAM (MRAM) exists as a component of such a current drive mold. Drawing 30 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the memory apparatus using MAG RAM.

[0129] This memory apparatus has the memory-cell-matrix section 820, the word line driver 830, and the bit line driver 840. The memory-cell-matrix section 820 has two or more magnetic memory cells 810 arranged in the shape of a matrix. Two or more bit lines X_1 extended along the direction of a train, X_2 —, and two or more word lines Y_1 and Y_2 — which are extended along with a line writing direction are connected to the matrix of the magnetic memory cell 810, respectively. The memory-cell-matrix section 820 supports the display matrix section 200 so that he can understand, if this drawing 30 is compared with drawing 3 of the 1st example. Moreover, the word line driver 830 supports to a gate driver 300, and the bit line driver 840 supports [the magnetic memory cell 810] the pixel circuit 210 at the data-line driver 400, respectively.

[0130] Drawing 31 is the explanatory view showing the configuration of the magnetic memory cell 810. This magnetic memory cell 810 has the configuration in which the barrier layer 813 which consists of an insulator was inserted between two electrodes 811,812 which consist of ferromagnetic metal layers. MAG RAM is made to perform a data storage using the phenomenon depending on the sense of the magnetization M_1 and M_2 of the ferromagnetic metal of the upper and lower sides of the magnitude of the tunnel current, when tunnel current is passed through a barrier layer 813 between two electrodes 811,812. Specifically, "0" and "1" are judged for the data memorized by measuring the electrical potential difference V between two electrodes 811,812 (or resistance).

[0131] One electrode 812 is used as a typical floor to which the sense of the magnetization M_2 was fixed, and the electrode 811 of another side is used as a data-logging layer. Informational record is performed by changing the sense of the magnetization M_1 of an electrode 811 by the field which generates the data current I_{data} according to a sink and this in a bit line X_m (write-in electrode). Read-out of recording information is performed by reading

electrically a sink, and the tunnel resistance and the electrical potential difference at this time for the current of hard flow to a bit line X_m (write-in electrode).

[0132] In addition, the memory apparatus explained by drawing 30 and drawing 31 is an example of equipment which used such MAG RAM, and various things are proposed about the configuration of MAG RAM, informational record, or the read-out approach.

[0133] This invention is applicable also to the electronic instrument using the current driver element which is not by the light emitting device like this MAG RAM. That is, generally this invention is applicable to the electronic instrument which used the current driver element.

[Translation done.]

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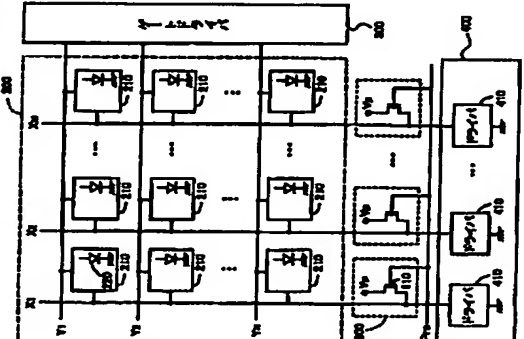
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(54)【発明の名称】 単位画素の制御に使用されるデータ線の駆動

57【要約】

【要約】 単位画素に接続されたデータ線の駆動回路を開発する。

【発明の要約】 表示マトリクス部200は、マトリクス状に配列された画素回路210と、行方向に伸びる複数のゲート線Y1、Y2...と、列方向に伸びる複数のデータ線X1、X2...とを有している。駆動回路はゲートドライバ300に接続されており、データ線はデータ駆動ドライバ400に接続されている。各データ線には、データ線の両端または途中に接続されている。各データ線は、ゲート線に対して、画素回路210における駆動回路の駆動が完了する前に、プリチャージやリチャージによって充電または放電の加速が行われる。



(4)発明の概要

【発明1】 アタキママトリクス駆動回路によって駆動される電圧光素子装置であって、

発光素子と発光素子の駆動回路を駆動するための電圧光素子とそれぞれ異なる複数の単位画素マトリクス状に配列された単位画素マトリクスと、

単位画素マトリクスの発光素子の駆動回路に接続された単位画素マトリクスと、

単位画素マトリクスの発光素子の駆動回路に接続された単位画素マトリクスと、

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単位画素マトリクスの発光素子の駆動回路に接続された単位画素マトリクスと、

決定して、前記保持キャパシタの蓄電電圧の増減を行

う第1の動作と、(11)前記第1の期間の後の第2の

期間において、前記第1のスイッチングトランジスタを

オフ状態に設定するとともに前記第2のスイッチングト

ランジスタをオン状態に設定して、前記発光素子に電流

を行わせる第2の動作と、を繰り返す、電圧光素子装

置であって、

【発明5】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

ージすること可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、

【発明6】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

ージすること可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、

【発明7】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

ージすること可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、

【発明8】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

ージすること可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、

【発明9】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

ージすること可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、

【発明10】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の電

圧光素子装置であって、

前記発光電圧増強回路は、前記発光素子の駆動回路をプリチャ

前記電圧値の付加は、前記各発光素子の発光の期間に応じたデータ値が生成される期間の初期に行われる、電圧発生装置。

【実施例14】 前記項12または13記載の電圧発生装置であって、

前記プリチャージは、各データ値に対して前記データ値生成装置と並列に接続されたトランジスタを含む、電圧発生装置。

【実施例15】 発光素子と前記発光素子の発光の期間を制御するための回路とをそれぞれ含む複数の単位回路がマトリクス状に接続された単位回路マトリクスと、各発光素子の発光の期間に応じたデータ値を各単位回路に供給するための複数のデータ値と、各単位回路マトリクス回路のデータ値と、を備えたアナログマトリクス回路の電圧発生装置の駆動方法であって、

少なくとも1つの単位回路に前記データ値を介して前記データ値を供給する際に、前記データ値の初期または後電圧を加えることを特徴とする電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例16】 前記項15記載の方法であって、前記単位回路による前記発光素子の発光の期間中は、電圧として供給される前記データ値に比べて行われる、方法。

【実施例17】 前記項15または16記載の方法であって、

前記発光素子または回路の追加は、所定のプリチャージ期間において前記データ値をプリチャージすることによって行われる、方法。

【実施例18】 前記項17記載の方法であって、

(1) 所定の第1の期間において、前記データ値による前記単位回路の電圧を行うと、(11) 前記第1の期間の後の第2の期間において、前記単位回路の電圧状態に於いて前記発光素子が発光する状態と、を備え、前記プリチャージ期間は、前記第2の期間以外の期間であって前記第1の期間が完了する時に決定される、方法。

【実施例19】 前記項18記載の方法であって、前記プリチャージ期間は、前記第1の期間が開始される以前に決定される、方法。

【実施例20】 前記項18記載の方法であって、前記プリチャージ期間は、前記第1の期間の初期の一部を含む期間に決定される、方法。

【実施例21】 前記項17ないし20のいずれかに記載の方法であって、

前記プリチャージは、発光期間の中央値以下の低い電圧値に相当する電圧値に前記データ値を充電する期間とするように行われる、方法。

【実施例22】 前記項21記載の方法であって、

前記プリチャージは、ゼロでない低い発光期間の初期の期間に相当する電圧値に前記データ値を充電する

装置とするように行われる、方法。

【実施例23】 前記項17ないし22のいずれかに記載の方法であって、

各単位回路は、複数の色成分毎にそれぞれ提供されておき、

前記プリチャージは、各色成分毎に異なる電圧で前記データ値を充電するように行われる、方法。

【実施例24】 前記項15または16記載の方法であって、

前記発光素子または回路の追加は、前記各発光素子の発光の期間に応じたデータ値の電圧値に、前記追加または後電圧の追加のための電圧値を付加することによって行われる、方法。

【実施例25】 前記項24記載の方法であって、

前記電圧値の付加は、前記各発光素子の発光の期間に応じたデータ値が生成される期間の初期に行われる、方法。

【実施例26】 前記項25記載の方法であって、

前記データ値を介して前記データ値が前記電圧発生装置に供給される際に、前記データ値の充電または放電を加えるための電圧発生装置と、を備える電圧発生装置。

【実施例27】 前記項26記載の電圧発生装置であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記電圧発生装置をプリチャージすることが可能なプリチャージ回路を含む、電圧発生装置。

【実施例28】 前記項26記載の電圧発生装置であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記電圧発生装置の動作状態に達した前記データ値の電圧値に、前記データ値の充電または放電を加えるための電圧発生装置を付加する付加回路回路を含む、電圧発生装置。

【実施例29】 入力回路に対して電圧を生成する電圧発生装置と、電圧発生装置を備えた単位回路と、前記電圧発生装置と並列に接続されたデータ値と、を含む電圧発生装置であって、前記入力回路の電圧は、前記電圧発生装置の電圧値に比べて行われることを特徴とする電圧発生装置。

【実施例30】 前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値の電圧を、所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路であることを特徴とする前記項29記載の電圧発生装置。

【実施例31】 前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値に放れる電圧の一部の電圧値となる付加電圧回路であることを特徴とする前記項29記載の電圧発生装置。

【実施例32】 前記入力回路の電圧に比べて前記電圧発生装置の電圧値に比べて、前記電圧発生装置の電圧値を制御する期間を備えていることを特徴とする前記項29記載の電圧発生装置。

至31の付加に電圧の電圧発生装置。

【実施例33】 入力回路に対して電圧を生成する電圧発生装置と、電圧発生装置を備えた単位回路と、前記電圧発生装置と並列に接続されたデータ値と、を含む電圧発生装置の駆動方法であって、

前記入力回路の電圧は、前記電圧発生装置の電圧値に比べて行われることを特徴とする電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例34】 前記項33記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例35】 前記項34記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例36】 前記項35記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例37】 前記項36記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例38】 前記項37記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例39】 前記項38記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例40】 前記項39記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例41】 前記項40記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例42】 前記項41記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例43】 前記項42記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

定であることが判明されたときに、前記電圧の期間を所定の前記電圧発生装置の第2の電圧値に変化させるように行われることを特徴とする前記項33乃至42の付加に電圧の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例44】 前記項43記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記電圧発生装置の電圧値に比べて行われることを特徴とする電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例45】 入力回路に対して電圧を生成する電圧発生装置と、電圧発生装置を備えた単位回路と、前記電圧発生装置と並列に接続されたデータ値と、を含む電圧発生装置の駆動方法であって、

前記電圧発生装置は、前記電圧発生装置の電圧値に比べて行われることを特徴とする電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例46】 前記項45記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例47】 前記項46記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例48】 前記項47記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例49】 前記項48記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例50】 前記項49記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例51】 前記項50記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例52】 前記項51記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例53】 前記項52記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例54】 前記項53記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例55】 前記項54記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

【実施例56】 前記項55記載の方法であって、前記電圧発生装置は、前記データ値を所定の電圧に決定するプリチャージ回路によって決定される前記3の電圧値を付加して行われることを特徴とする前記項33記載の電圧発生装置の駆動方法。

1をレベルに揃けて第1と第2のトランジスタ21

1. 1, 2, 12をオキ状態に保たせたまふ、第2のゲート電圧V2を10Vレベルに決定して第3のトランジスタ213をオキ状態に決定する。保持キャパシタ230には、プログラムミング電流1mに於ては2電圧が内部から加わっている、第4のトランジスタ214にはプログラムミング電流1mとはほぼ同じ電圧が加えられる、従つて、有線抵抗220にもプログラムミング電流1mとはほぼ同じ電圧が加へられ、この電流1mに於ては抵抗が発熱する。このように、保持キャパシタ230の電圧(等価な抵抗)の加へられ、この電流1mによって得て居る電圧の電流回路210は、「電圧プログラムミング」と呼ばれる。[0054] 図1は、非ラインドライバ410の内部構造を示す回路図である。非ラインドライバ410は、デューク回路形成回路420(「回路形成発生部」である)は、「回路形成回路」とも呼ぶ、と、付加回路430(「付加回路発生部」とも呼ぶ、と)とを備えている。デューク回路形成回路420と付加回路430は、デュークAmと接地電位との間に並列に接続されている。

【0015】データ符号化回路420は、スイッチングトランジスタ41と2個の電圧分圧抵抗421及び422と1個の電圧分圧抵抗423とを有している。図5の例ではNは6である。6つの電圧分圧抵抗421及び422のゲートには、リファレンス電圧REFV₁が共通に印加されている。また、6つの電圧分圧抵抗423のゲートは接地されている。1:2:4:8:16:32に配列されている。なお、利得係数 β は、 $\beta = \mu C_{ox} W/L$ である。ここで、 μ はキャリアの移動度、 C_{ox} はゲート単位、 W はチャネル幅、 L はチャネル長である。6つの電圧分圧抵抗421は、定電流源として機能する。トランジスタの電流駆動能力は利得係数 β に比例する。6つの電圧分圧抵抗422の電流駆動能力の比は、1:2:4:8:16:32である。

[illegible]

(0057) 付加明細表430は、スイッチングトラ

レンジスタ43と電卓トランプスタ44との位置は横で構
成されている。電卓トランプスタ44のゲート電極に
は、リアラシンス電極VEに接続されている。スイッ
チングトランプスタ43のオン・オフは、コントロール
0から与えられる付加電極ポッドpによって制御さ
れる。スイッチングトランプスタ43がオン状態のとき
には、リアラシンス電極VEにはおなじ位置の付加電
極pが付加電極430からデータ線Sm上に出され

【0085】図7は、付加周波数430を利用した組合のプログラミング期間Tpr（図5）における電圧の変化を示す説明図である。時点11では、データ信号発生回路420からプログラミング電圧1mの出力が開始され、また、付加周波数430から付加電圧110から出力される電圧1m1が、単一ラウンドライバ410から出力される電圧1m2は、プログラミング電圧1mと付加電圧1pの和（1m+1p）になる。時点12で付加電圧1pが停止した後の期間12〜14では、プログラミング電圧1mだけが単一ラウンドライバ410の出力電圧となる。なお、付加電圧1pが出力される期間11〜12は、例えば、プログラムの1/4程度の期間に設定され、付加電圧1pが出力される期間11〜12をプログラミング電圧1mが出力される期間に設定するのは、付加電圧1pによる常時誤差への影響を小さく抑えたいものである。なお、付加電圧1pの値は、例えばプログラミング電圧1mの最大値と最小値の中間程度の値に設定される。

(0.059)距離に求められ、図1(a)に示す出力が変化
1 mは単一ラインタイプが4.00電圧駆動能力を示
して)、データ線X上の伝電損失 s は、図1
(b)でグラフで示すように変化する。すなわち、時刻 t
1では、伝導性による電流が流れ、徐々に減少し
て、電圧 $I(1+m)$ に近づいてゆく。時刻 t 2で
付加回路路4.0がオプになる、と、電流 I はそれ
に減少する。しかし、時刻 t 2以後では、電圧降下が
小さくなるのでデータ線がICD(図3)を完全に充電
する速度が低下し、この結果、電流の変化は $1 \sim 1$
2の範囲よりも狭く成る。そして、時刻 t 3では、
プログラミング電圧 I mにまで増加した s が減少
し、間隔 $1 \sim 3$ まではこのプログラミング電圧 I m
が維持される。従って、プログラミング時間T_P内に
いって、正しいプログラミング電圧 I mで瞬間的約2
000プログラミングされる。

【0060】このような計算処理10の利便は、「プロ
グラムミング電圧」1mを、前記のプログラムミング
における第1の電圧から、今回のプログラミング
における第2の電圧に変化させる操作を、電圧の
時間変化が異なる複数の期間（47の期間1～12
、期間12～13）を経て行うもの、と考えることも

可能である。なお、この第1の電流値から第2の電流値への変化は、今回のプログラマミング時のプログラマミング電流 m と付加電流 p との和である第3の電流値 $(m + p)$ を算出して得られる。

(0061) 出 (b) に示す一組は、付加電圧 1 V を用いず、準-ラインドライバ (4.10) の伝達特性曲線を測定する。図 7(c) の伝達特性の変化を反映している。このとき、付加電圧 1 p を用いる場合と比べて期間 1 ~ 10 ms における前送波が小さいので、伝達特性の変化もより緩やかである。従って、プログラマブルな遅延時間 1 ms にはない場合がある。このような場合には、図 8(表 2) の正しい値に近づけることができることは、興味深い可能性がある。あるいは、正しくプログラマブルな遅延を行うために、プログラマブル遅延 1 p r ではなく、遅延 1 p r 以上とする必要があるという問題を注意し、これを解決して、付加電圧 1 p を用いると、プログラマブル遅延 1 p r 内に正しくプログラマブルな遅延を行うことが可能である。

【0062】図1は、プログラミング期間T₁におけるデータ値X_mの項目値Q_dの変化を示す説明図である。図1は、図7の動作を電利品の観点で描いたものである。なお、図7における時間t₁、t₄は、正確に言えば、図8に示されているように、第1のゲート信号V₁のレベルが変化する時間に相当する。

[illegible]

〔0064〕図2の時点1)でプログラムメモリが開始されると、データ線Qmは第一ラインドライバ10の出力電圧 $1m (= 1m + p)$ によっておぼたはれ、電圧Qdは比較回路12で増大する。時点1)で付加電圧pが無くなると、変位/技術図が低下し、電圧Qdの変化もより緩やかになる。しかし、プログラミング期間TP内の時点13において、所望の

プログラミングの価値！mに於ける電脳革命のmに於ける

【0005】以上の説明から理解できるように、付加電圧調整部430は、データ線Xmの電位または電流を加速する目的のため、付加電圧として駆動する。なお、本明細書において、「光電素子または電流の加速」とは、本来の電圧（あるいは電流）よりも電圧（あるいは電流）が大きい状態を意味する。データ線の電位または電流よりも更に時間をかけて電圧または電流が降下するように、光電素子または電流を加速する操作を意味する。また、付加電圧調整部430は、データ線内の電位に作り付け電流の変化を加速する加速電圧、あるいは、データ線Xmの電流は所定の値にリセットするためのリセット電圧として駆動すると考えられることも可能である。

(0086) 図(c)に一点線線で示すように、付加電圧 V_p が低い場合には放射ノイズ電圧は低い状態にておられる。この際では、プログラミング回路のTprにおいて、放射ノイズ電圧はプログラミング電圧約1mVに抑制されている。また、放射ノイズ電圧はプログラミング電圧約1mVに抑制されている。従って、放射ノイズ電圧はプログラミング電圧約1mVに抑制されている。

【0087】このように、本実施例においては、付加電圧1倍を用いてデータ線のパラメータは電圧を加えて行うことにより、閾値電圧210に対して正しいプログラムミスを検出することが可能である。また、プログラムミスを検出して、有償且つ半分の返金率の代償を払うことができる。

[0068] なお、付加電圧 p を用いたデータデータの発
送または受信の追加は、通常は、隣接回路マトリクスに
送られるすべてのデータ線Xmについて同時に実行され
る。但し、隣接回路マトリクスに含まれる複数のデータ
線のうちの一部のデータ線に対してのみ、付加電圧 p を
用いたデータデータの発送または受信の追加を選択的に行
うようにしてもよい。例えば、プログラムミングの動作時に
A_m、所望のプログラムデータ線Xmの電圧レベルQ（図8）
に、mに十分に近い値には、付加電圧 p を利用しなく
ともよい。具体的には、コントラロー100が、各デー
タ線に関して、(n-1)番目の行でのプログラムヨング
データ線とn番目の行でのプログラムミングデータ
とは、その方が所定の閾値以下であれば、n番目の
のプログラムリングに付加電圧 p を利用しないこと
を判断してもよい。また、これらのプログラムミング電
圧の差に応じて、付加電圧 p の幅を変化させてもよ
い。換言すれば、プログラムミング電圧 m の幅画素と
回路との差に応じて付加電圧 p の電圧幅を決定する
際と、決定された付加電圧 p を各データ線Xmに
印す、および送られるようにしてもよい。この場合、こ
れは、より効果的に付加電圧 p を用いて送信すること

p.0、スイッチングトランジスタ610と0の両方機能して
 構成される。この例では、スイッチングトランジスタ
 610はpチャネル型MOSFETであり、そのソースがゲ
 ード線Xnに接続されている。各スイッチングトラン
 ジスタ610のゲートには、コントロール100（図
 2）からプリチャージ制御信号Prchgが直接入力され
 ている。プリチャージ電圧Vpchgの電位は、例えば制御部
 210の制御部電圧Vcd（図2）に決定される。
 但し、プリチャージ電圧Vpchgを任意に調整できるような
 電圧調節部を使用してもよい。

【0093】ブリッチャージ回路600は、プログラマミ
グの決定時に、データ線Xmの電位または充電を行
うプログラマミグに要する時間と調整するための回路
である。例えば、ブリッチャージ回路600は、デー
タ線Xmの充電または放電を加減するものと、充電加減
部として機能する。また、ブリッチャージ回路600は、
データ線Xmの電位または充電の変化を加減する加減部
段、あるいは、データ線Xmの電位または充電の増しをセ
ットするためのリセット手段として機能すると考えら
れ、とも可能である。

[0096] 図11は、第4実施例におけるプログラムミング回路Tprの動作を示すタイミング図である。この中で、期間は1〜115においてプログラミンクの実行のために、期間11〜112においてプリチャージ制御信号PreがHレベルとなり、プリチャージ高電圧800Vのプリチャージによって、データ線Xmの電位がVdの値には、プリチャージ電圧Vp（図11）に近づいた状態に到達する。換言すれば、データ線xmがプリチャージ112〜115でプログラムミングが行われると、プログラムミング期間Tr中の時刻114において、データ線Xmの電位がVdの値に到達し、データ線xmが所望のプログラムミング電圧Vmに到達する電位がVd+Vmに到達する。

【0005】図11(d)の一例では、プログラマーがメモリ領域を利用しない場合のプログラムの実行を示している。この場合には、プログラミング期間T_{pr}の終端に達するまでも、データ線の電圧が所望のプログラミング電圧V_{pr} 1 mに到達する電圧V_{th} 2 mに到達していない。従って、実施形態2.0に正しいプログラミング電圧V_{pr} 1 mを印加して正しい状態にプログラミングすることができない可能性が高い。

【0098】このように、本発明においては、プリチーディングを行ってデータ群の光強度または強度を加減することにより、画素配列810において正しい光強度を確保することが可能である。また、プロダクションラインを通過して、有価値1未満の20の駆動電圧の最適化を図ることができる。

【0097】なお、データ線ドライバ400がデータ線401の接地位相に設けられているときには、前述した

チャージャングレブを独立して実行できるように装置を構成することが好ましい。具体的には、R用のデータ線とB用のデータ線とG用のデータ線とに別してそれぞれ通し、また、ブリチャージャングレブの駆動可能なように、3つのブリチャージャングレブの駆動可能なことが好ましい。また、リチャージャングレブの駆動可能なことが好ましい。また、同じデータ線に3色分の駆動信号が送られている場合には、ブリチャージャングレブの駆動回路として、出力増幅を要し、駆動可能な高電圧駆動回路を適用することと好ましい。各色別にブリチャージャングレブを個別に駆動させるようにすれば、ブリチャージャングレブのより効率よく行うことができる。

【0103】F. プリチャージタイミングに関する事項

例：図2-15は、プリチャージ期間の変更を示す説明図である。この例では、プリチャージ期間がPreChargeである期間Pre（「プリチャージ期間」）と呼ばれる。このゲート駆動V_{gate}がPreChargeとなる期間の部分と印なる期間まで延長されている。この場合には、プリチャージ期間Preの値半分に比べて、保持キャパシタ230（図2-1）を充電できることは2倍の速さとなる。スライツチャンネルトランジスタ211、212がこのような状態で、この保持キャパシタ230をデュータXmと印印で、この保持キャパシタ230をデュータXmと印印で、プリチャージすることが可能である。従って、デュータXmの充電速度C_{gate}に対して保持キャパシタ230の充電速度が充電できない場合には、その後のプログラムメモリに書き込みを完了する必要がある。

【0104】但し、図14のように、氷点のプログラムミ
ングを明ける前にプリチャージを行うようにすれば、
プリチャージが図15チャート230の初回荷役品に与
える影響をより小さく抑えることができる可能性がある。
る。

【0105】なお、図2Dにおいて、プリチャージ期間T_{pc}が終了するまでプログラミング電圧1mVに保たれている。この間は、プリチャージ期間T_{pc}に比べて、プログラミング電圧1mを抜ると、この電圧の一部がプリチャージ回路800にも流れると、電圧低下を抑えてしまうからである。但し、これによる電圧降下の増加が顕著である程度の場合には、プリチャージ期間T_{pc}内にプログラミング電圧1mを減するようにしてもよ

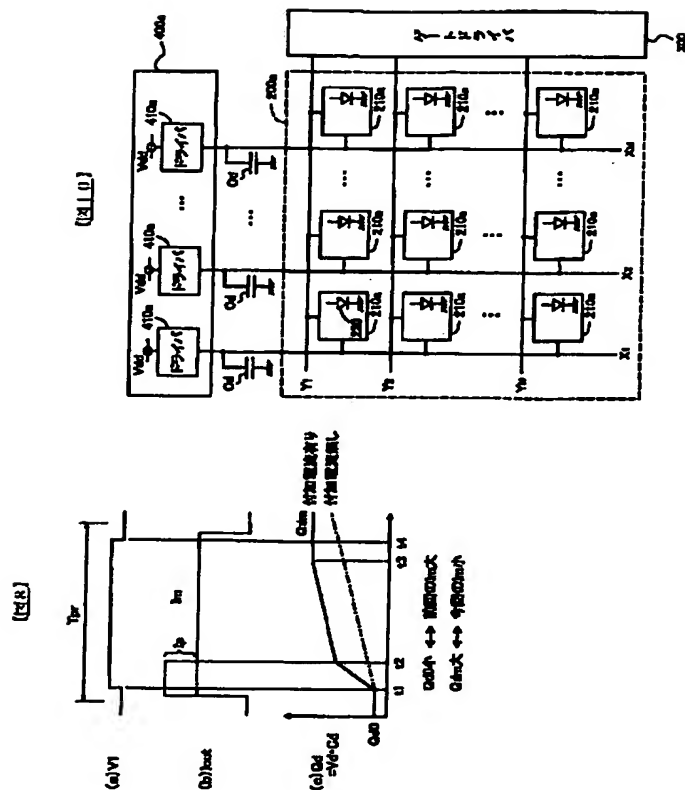
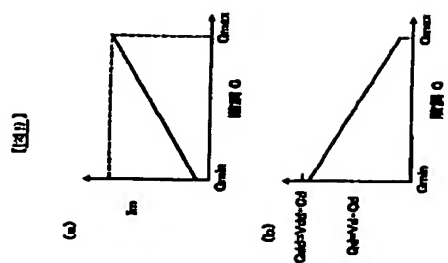
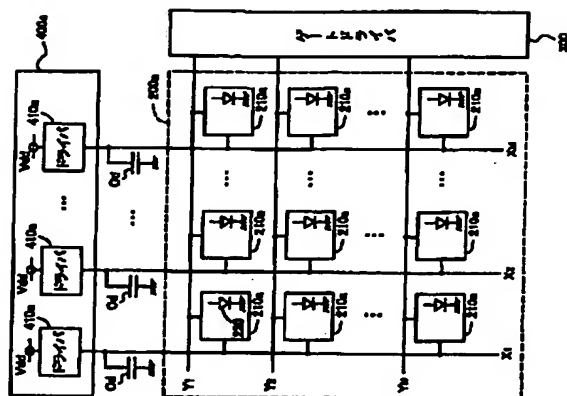
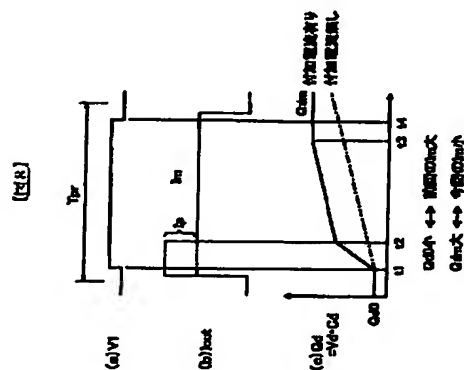
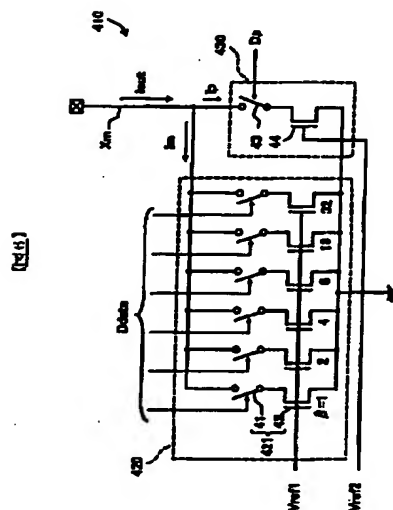
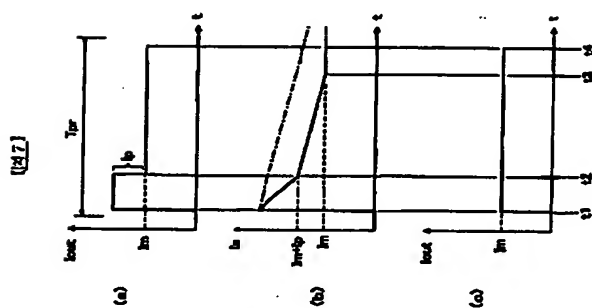
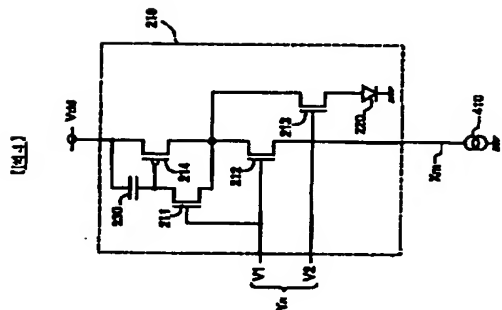
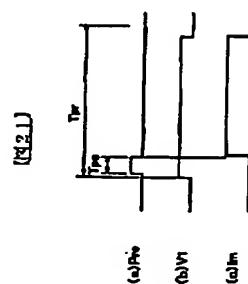
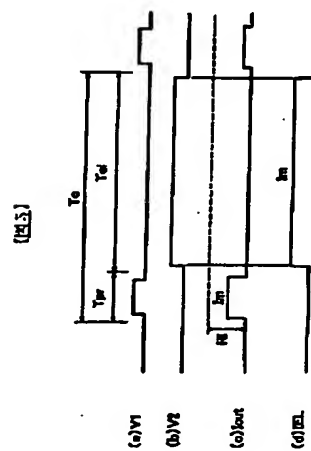
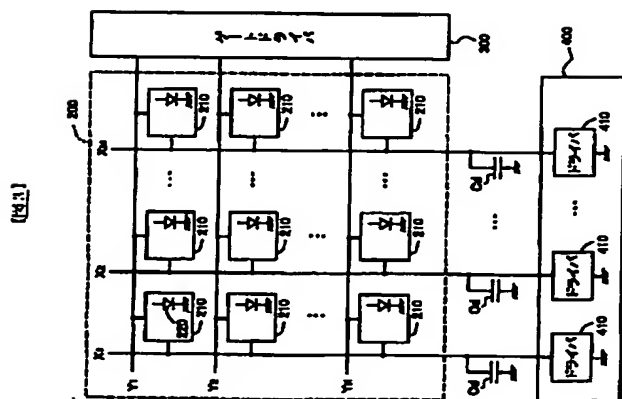
例として、 $0 \leq i \leq 10$ 以上は、プリチャー・ジ・期間の数の変換例を示している。この例では、プリチャー・ジ・期間 i が、第 i のゲート番号 i がオンとなった数に等しくなっている。この場合にも、関係変数 $\text{バヤンタ } i$ が 30 を越え X と同時にプリチャー・ジ・すること可能である。この例においては、プリチャー・ジ・期間 i が終了するまでプログラムミグ知識 i を 0 に保つことができ

【0107】以上の説明から理解できるように、ブリーチ期間中は、国境道路のプログラムミングが行われる期間の前に設定されてもよく（11.11の例）、あるいは、

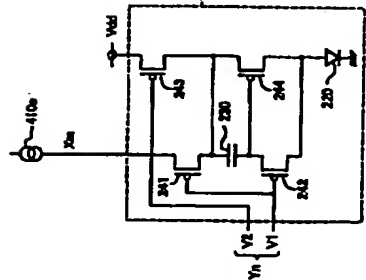
④ 特定国産品のプログラムミックスが行われる期間の初期の一部
 を含む期間に規定されない(ただし、国産品の
 割合)。このため、この期間に「国産品と
 外国産品が各々バンク 2 3 0 を構成するスワッピング・シス
 テム」(例として、2 1 1、2 1 2)が各々収容され
 ている期間を意味している。換言すれば、ブリチャージは、
 国産品において実行することと等しい。つまり、限
 定されたバンク 2 3 0 の電荷の蓄積(充電の増加)が充
 分に蓄積とならなければ、ブリチャージが行われるので、ブリチャージ
 が規定と前記で規定されて電圧がバンク 2 3 0 の蓄積電圧が所
 定の値からずれることを防止することである。

[illegible][illegible]

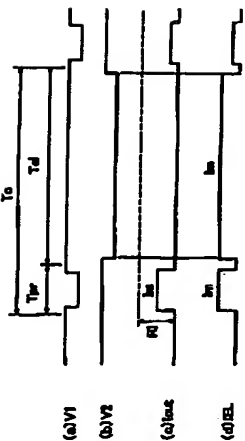
01101) 四進法は、ブリチャー・ジグザグ600を編入
他の2が示す例を示している。この2は、図では、
12の倍数における4個の1—ラインドライブ410
のうちのブリチャー・ジグザグ600の代わりに、1つの4
ラインドライブ410と、1つのブリチャー・ジグザグ
600と、シフトレジスタ700と、が置かれている。
また、波長マルチングス200(の各データ線)は、ス
イッチングトランジスタ250の一方の端子は各データ線
に接続されており、他方の端子は各データ線
410の出力ライン411に共通に接続されている。



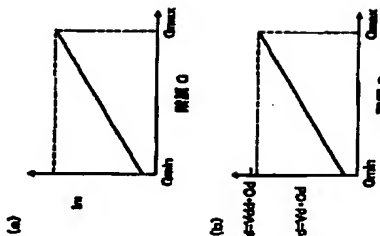
〔図1.1〕



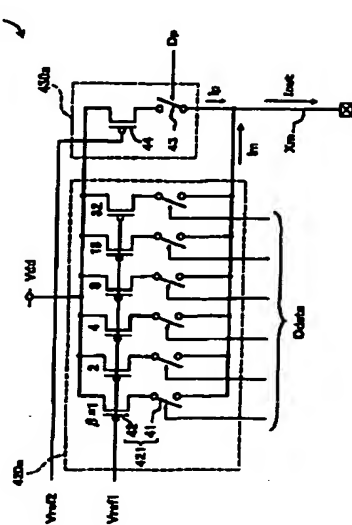
〔図1.2〕



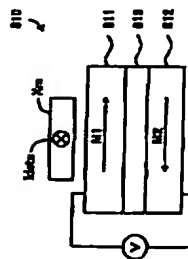
〔図1.3〕



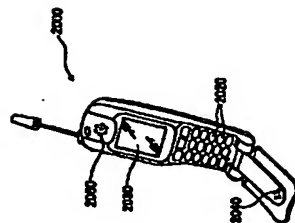
〔図1.4〕



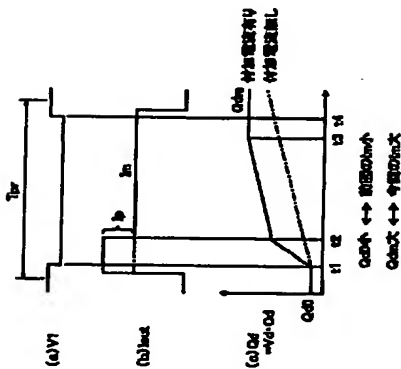
〔図1.5〕



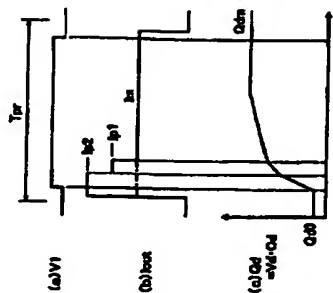
〔図1.6〕



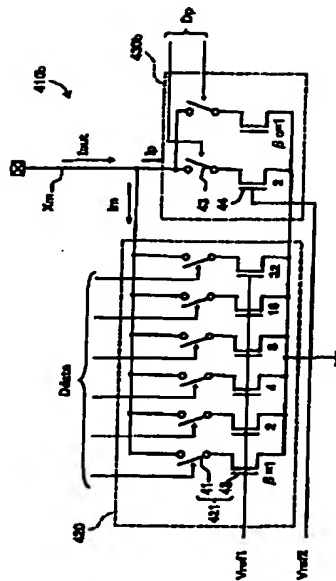
〔図1.7〕



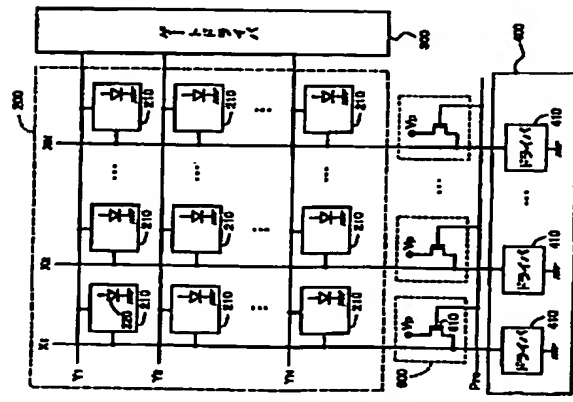
〔図1.8〕



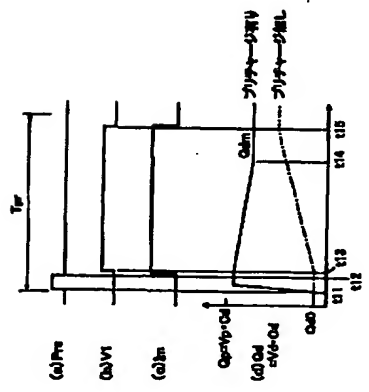
〔図1.9〕



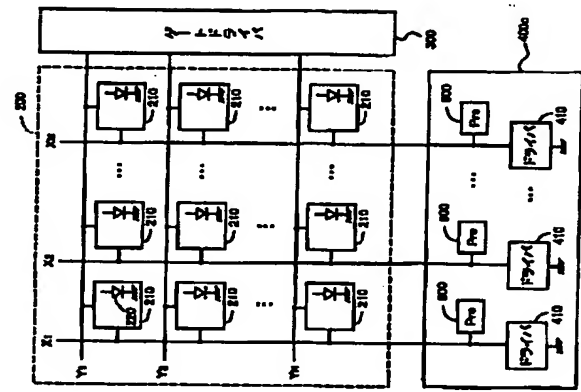
(図18)



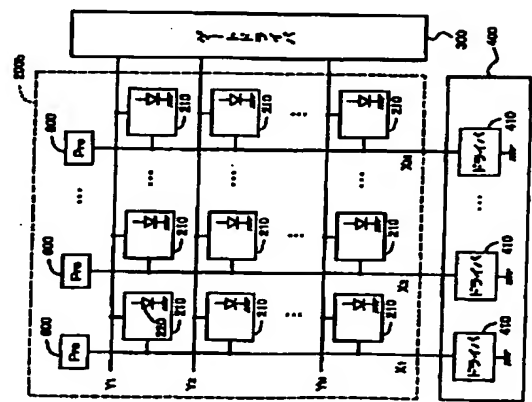
(図19)



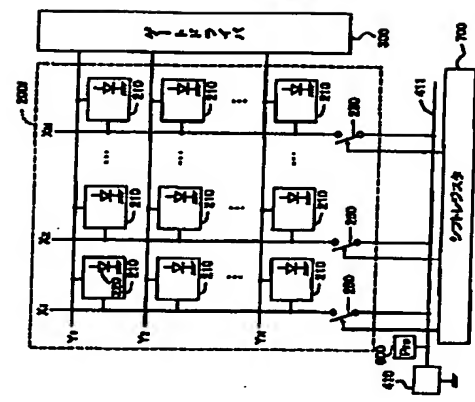
(図20)



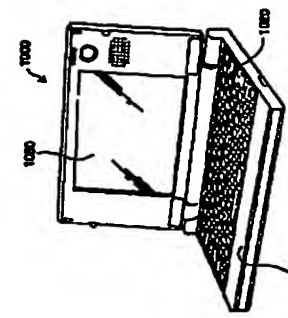
(図21)



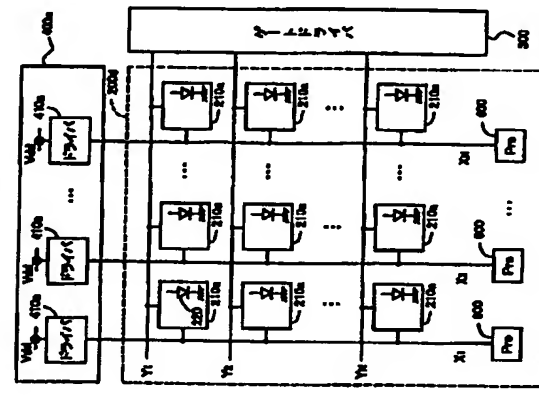
(図22)



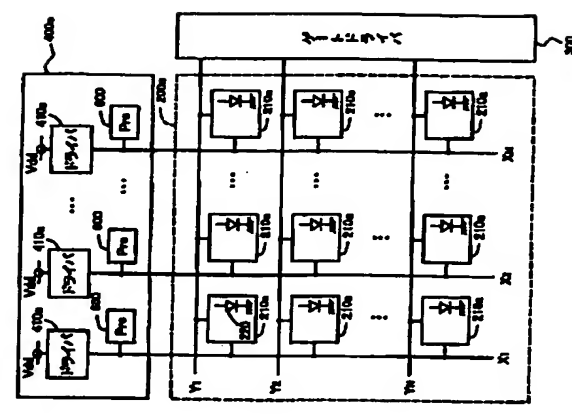
(図23)



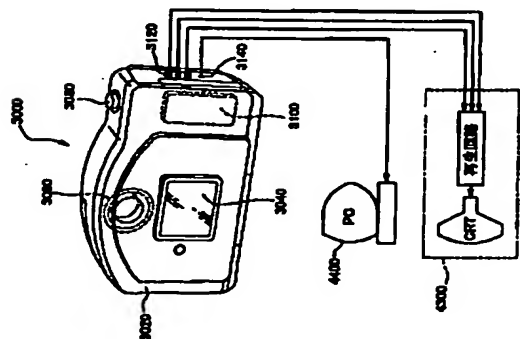
(図24)



(図25)



【図2】



【図3】

